The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

The Situation.

As will be seen by our dispatches this morning, the favorable operations of General GRANT are still being continued. Without doubt, the enemy is in full retreat, and our army is rapidly pursuing. The details of Friday's battle are graphically furnished by our special correspondent with the army. General BUTLER still holds BEAUREGARD in check at Petersburg. From the Peninsula we have nothing. Gen. LONGSTREET is mortally wounded in the neck, but the rumored wounding of LEE is not sustained by the facts so far as they have reached us.

From Gen. SHERMAN'S movements, we learn that General THOMAS has taken Dalton, Ga. We are without particulars.

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh.

Some weeks ago we noticed the project of the "FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH." It affords us much pleasure to be able to state that all the stock necessary to organize the Bank has been promptly taken, and will soon be in successful operation.

The stockholders embrace those amongst our largest and wealthiest coal, iron, oil, and cotton merchants and manufacturers. As soon as deemed proper by the Board of Directors, the capital stock will be increased, as it has the privilege of increasing its stock to $500,000.

The basis on which this Bank starts business, is the Gold Bonds (principal and interest payable in gold) of the United States Government. It will be a fiscal agent of the United States, and agent for the sale of the United States gold bonds. Official letters from Hon. H. MCCULLOCH (United States Comptroller of the Government Currency of the U. S. Treasury Department) assures the Directors that no delay will be experienced in granting them the charter to bank and in issuing its circulation, which will be *par* all over the country, and receivable for all debts due the United States Government, (except duties on imports) which latter are payable in gold.

From the well known wealth, energy and high position of the stockholders of this Bank, and of its President and Board of Directors, we feel assured that the "Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh" will prove a successful and popular institution. The Banking House is well located, at No. 55 Market Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, next door to Messrs. N. HOLMES & SONS—in the centre of business, and conveniently located for our merchants and the community generally. Every Bank of such a character as this, adds to the establishment of a National Currency,—*par* all over the country,—and aids in sustaining the General Government.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Destruction of Railroads---Concentration of Troops.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

CHARLESTON, TENN., May 2, 1864.

The destruction of the railroad from the Watauga River to Lick Creek and Bull's Gap, has put it out of the power of any considerable force to advance upon Knoxville for a long time to come. Under directions from headquarters, Brigadier General Manson made a rapid march with his brigade, the 2d of this 3d Division, as far as the crossing of the Watauga. Intelligence of his advance had preceded him, however, for the long roll was sounded at Bristol, and reinforcements were hurriedly dispatched by train from Greeneville to the bridge at that place. General Manson, upon reconnoitering the position, and finding that an attack in front would expose his men to a heavy fire from the enemy, who were strongly posted in block houses and behind earthworks, resolved to cross below and turn the enemy's flank. Being also met here by a heavy fire, and not wishing, to bring on an engagement, he fell back, destroying the road and culverts, and burning all the bridges from that point down to Bull's Gap. The rails were capsized in long sections over the embankment, the chairs broken, the ties piled up with fence rails, and the iron rails laid upon them, and all burned together, bending the rails so as to render them unfit for use. So thorough has been the destruction of the road that it will take months to restore it, even allowing that no further raid theis ready at hand. In this General Manson has out-Morganed Morgan, and thinks the great raider had better give up the business. While near the Watauga, and manoeuvring to attack the bridge, Gen. Buckner sent in a flag of truce, demanding that the notorious guerrilla and murderer, Reynolds, recently captured near Bheatown, should be treated as a prisoner of war, and stating that he was acting under orders to enforce the conscription. Gen. Manson received the message and sent it to Gen. Cox to be forwarded to corps headquarters, but sent his compliments Gen. Buckner, with the remark that he (Buckner) had violated the principles of honorable warfare by sending a flag of truce when he must have known that the Union forces were advancing upon his position. It was, no doubt the old ruse to gain time for the arrival of his reinforcements.

The object of the expedition was fully accomplished. This destruction of the enemy's line of communication was preparatory to an important movement of the troops under command of General Schofield, the details of which would, at present, be unwise to publish. Suffice it to say, that the grand programme of Gen. Grant, concentration of our forces, is now being carried out, and a few days will witness the opening of a new, and, it is believed, a decisive campaign.

FROM FORT SMITH.

Horrible Atrocities of the Rebels.

MURDER OF SURGEON FAIRCHILD.

The details of the affair in which Dr. Fairchild, who was brutally murdered after being taken prisoner, while on his way to Roseville to attend to the wounded of the fight, on the 4th inst., are of the most cowardly and brutal character recorded, even in the history of bushwhacking. The fight at Roseville between Captain Gardner's command and a force of Texans under Lieut. Colonel Battle, 3d Texas Cavalry, of which regiment the attacking force was composed, assisted by fifty bushwhackers:

On the 7th, Colonel Judson sent Lieutenant McKibbern and twenty-six men of the 4th as an escort with Dr. Fairchild. At Roseville, a number of wounded, Rebel as well as Union, needed attention. The wounded Texans were in our hands, and ten of our own. When at Charleston, twenty-five miles southeast, they learned that a hundred rebels had camped there the previous night. Six miles further they found a camp just abandoned. Three miles further on they were fired upon by fifty men from a ravine; at the same time a large force appeared in front and on both sides of the road. The Lieutenant commanding ordered a charge for the purpose of breaking through, which he succeeded in doing, and reached Roseville with fifteen men. It was found that the Doctor and eleven men were missing.

On a return to the scene of the attack, next morning, the bodies of nine men were found in the road, where they fell or were shot down. The evidence was plenty of severe struggling. The bodies were stripped of every article of clothing, and horribly mutilated. Three of them were castrated, and others had their ears cut off. One man lay without a wound on the body, but his head and face so beaten with the butts of guns as to be reduced to a pulp. The features could not be distinguished. The other two men and the doctor's body were found near the road in the timber. The doctor was the only one who was not outraged. He was shot through the head and sliders, after being taken prisoner. A woman living near the scene of conflict states that Fairchild told his captors the errand he was on and asked for his life. The others begged to be treated as prisoners of war. The reply was brutal oaths, fiendish execrations, and horrible assassinations. It hardly seems possible that such fiends are human.

TRADE RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

Seizure of Contraband Goods.

CAIRO, May 9.

Brigadier General Prince has issued an order relieving and relaxing former orders, and permitting supplies to the ports of Columbus and Paducah, for the purpose merely of relieving the absolute necessities of the citizens, commanders of posts to use their discretion in granting ing permits.

Contraband goods, valued at $50,000, were captured at Goose Island, Ohio river, seventeen miles above here, last night. The goods were consigned to parties on the island and had been purchased of Homer, Rex & Tracy, of St. Louis. Three of the parties were arrested, two of whom escaped last night.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

General Thomas Occupies Dalton.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.

An officer from the front reports that General Thomas occupied Dalton yesterday.

On to Richmond.

Official News from General Grant.

PROCEEDING ON THE REBEL WORKS.

All Going on Well.

2,000 Rebel Prisoners Taken.

Our Loss 12,000.

LEE IN FULL RETREAT!

OUR ARMY CLOSE ON HIS HEELS.

SECRETARY STANTON'S DISPATCAES.

LIST OF CASUALTIES

THE PRESIDENT TO THE PEOPLE.

Patriots to Unite in Common Prayer.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

Three scouts arrived here from the Army of the Potomac this morning, one of whom brings the following dispatch from your correspondent, dated Headquarters, Saturday evening, May 7th:

At noon to-day our skirmishers advanced and found that the enemy had retreated. Gen. Grant pushed out a strong picket force on all the avenues leading westwardly, and at nightfall resumed his original plan of the campaign. General Hancock's corps is believed to be at Spottsylvania Court House.

The country may not hear from the victorious Army of the Potomac again for a week, in which case it may be reassured that all is going on well.

The battle of Friday is pronounced by the veterans of Gettysburgh to have surpassed that engagement in fury, and in the valor displayed by the contestants of the ground on both sides. Our men frequently charged so close upon the rebel positions, that their faces and clothes were torn by the brambles. In this position they fired through the picket, and then fell on their faces and allowed the columns in their rear to fire over their bodies.

Our losses were estimated by the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac at nearly 12,000, as follows: 1,200 to 1,500 killed, 8,000 wounded, and the remainder missing. There were less than 300 stragglers from the whole army. The men to-day are in enthusiastic spirits, and ready to follow their leader wherever he may find the enemy soonest.

Gen. Grant has taken up the bridges in the rear. We have taken eighteen hundred prisoners. The Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves charged through a dense abattis, and being unable to get back, were all, except sixty, taken prisoners.

The following are among the casualties: Gen. Wadsworth, of New York, killed. He was shot through the head while leading his division through a terrific musketry fire; Col. West, of the 9th Maine, was also killed. The following were wounded: Gen. Webb, Col. Wilson, of the 42d New York, Maj. Fryar, Col. Stone, and Lieut. Col. Tyler, 2d Vermont, Col. Lewis and Lieut. Col. Foster, 3d Vermont, Col. Stone, Penna. Bucktails, was injured by falling off his horse, Col. Bidwell, 49th New York, Maj. Darlington, 18th Pennsylvania.

During the whole of these engagements Gen. Sheridan with his cavalry Corps, has patroled the country south and east of Chancellorsville, having frequent engagements with the enemy's cavalry, and has perfectly seceeded in protecting our extreme left and rear from attack. He has lost about six hundred men.

The order to remove the wounded to Washington has been countermanded. An unusually large proportion of them are only slightly wounded. Ample arrangements have been made to take care of all the wounded near the late battle field.

The dead body of the rebel General Jones was found on the field.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, May 8.

TO THE FRIENDS OF UNION AND LIBERTY.—Enough is known of our army operations within the last five days to claim our especial gratitude to God, while what remains undone demands our most sincere prayers to, and reliance upon, Him without whom all human efforts are vain. I recommend that all patriots at their homes, in their place of public worship and wherever they may be, unite in common thanksgiving to Almighty God.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The following are dispatches from Secretary Stanton to Maj. Gen. Dix, dated Washington 9th, 4 P. M.:

Dispatches have just been received here direct from General Grant. They are not fully deciphered yet, but he is "on to Richmond." We have taken 2,000 prisoners.

[Signed,] EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 9th, 4 P. M.—A bearer of dispatches from General Meade's Headquarters has just reached here. He states that Lee's army commenced falling back on the night of Friday, and our army commenced the pursuit on Saturday. The rebels were in full retreat for Richmond in the direct road. Gen. Hancock passed through Spottsylvania Court House at daylight yesterday.

Our headquarters at noon yesterday were twenty miles south of the battle field. We occupied Fredericksburg.

The depot for our wounded is established at Fredericksburg. [Signed]

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Sec'y of War.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—In the Senate this afternoon, Mr. Collamer read the following telegram from the Secretary of War:

Despatches have been received from Gens. Grant and Meade, stating that they were "on to Richmond." Lee was in full retreat, with Gens. Sedgwick, Hancock, Burnside and Warren close on his heels.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The *Star* publishes an extra this evening, saying there is no foundation for the report that the rebels are evacuating Richmond, nor that Petersburg is evacuated.

The following is a list of the casualties, as far as heard from at the present time: Brig. Gen. Hays, of Pittsburgh, Pa., killed; Brig. Gen. Jas G. Wadsworth, of New York, killed; Brig. Gen. Webb, of New York, wounded; Col. Wilson, of the 33d New York, wounded; Col. Stone, of the 2d Vermont, wounded; Col. Lewis, of the 3d Vermont, wounded; Col. Leroy Stone, of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, injured by a fall from his horse; Col. West, killed; Lt. Col. Tyler, wounded; Lieut. Col. West, wounded; Major Dorlin, of the 4th New York, wounded; Major Wm. B. Darlington, of the 18th Pennsylvania cavalry, wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The *Evening Telegraph* has the following list of killed and wounded:

Colonel Woodward, son of Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, killed; Colonel Carroll, of the 95th Pennsylvania, killed; Colonel Gwynne, of the 116th Pennsylvania, wounded in the thenpie; Captain Briggs, of the 11th Pennsylvania, wounded in the thigh; Captain Bryens, of the 2d Pennsylvania, captured.

Gen. Longstreet was shot by a bullet in the neck, and is stated to be mortally wounded.

FROM FLORIDA.

MNLITARY CHANGES.

NEW YORK, May 9.

JACKSONVILLE, Advices to April 26 state that Gen. Birney succeeds Gen. Hatch in command there, and that the rebels were evacuating that State.

Gen. Hatch succeeds Gen. Gilmore, who was called by Gen. Gaant to the command of the 10th army corps.

GEN. GRANT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

NEW YORK, May 9.

The *Post's* Washington special states that General Grant called upon the President before moving and assumed the whole responsibility of the present movement.

The *Commercial's* special says that Lee and several prominent rebel officers have been wounded.

There is no communication yet between Alexandria and the army authorities.

Draft Postponed.

NEW YORK, May 9.

The draft in the Southern District of New York has been postponed till Wednesday.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY'S OPERATIONS.

A CONNECTED ACCOUNT.

Fierce Assaults of the Enemy.

BRILLIANT FLANK MOVEMENT

Generals Shaler and Seymour Captured.

Our Army Achieved Decided Success.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

The following is a more complete account of the operations of Friday and Saturday, received from your special correspondent by the train to-day:

GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS,
OLD WILDERNESS TAVERN,
May 6—9 P. M.)

Night has just put an end to another struggle between the Army of the Potomac and the whole of Lee's forces much more severe, protracted and extended than that of yesterday, but hardly with any more decisive results. The battle was opened at 4.30 A. M., by an attack of the enemy in great force on our right and center, by Pickett's division. A portion of Wright's division, of Sedgewick's corps, and a part of Warren's division became engaged. The attack was successfully repulsed, and the enemy forced back by an advance of our own force. About six o'clock A. M., Major General Hancock advanced with his own corps and the troops that had been sent to his assistance from the center and right the evening before. After an obstinate contest of an hour's duration, he succeeded in driving them from their breastworks, forcing them back on both sides of the Orange and Chancellorsville plank roads, to a point within two miles and a half of Parker's store. In this advance several hundred prisoners were taken by our troops.

At half-past eight o'clock, an advance was made by our right and centre. They moved with the right forward for about a quarter of a mile under a shower of fire from the enemy, when they were brought to a stop by a marsh intervening between them and the enemy's entrenched position on a high ridge. Finding it impossible to push across it, they fell back to their for former position. Another attempt to drive the enemy from the ridge was made from this part of our line about half-past ten, but it also failed. Gen. Burnside expected to have his command in position on the right of Hancock by daybreak, and join the advance of the latter, but it was now noon, and before he was able to place his troops where they were wanted, the enemy perceiving the exposure of Gen. Hancok's position, in consequence of this failure, immediately abandoned the hope of making an impression on our right, after the repulse early in the morning. We had been harrassing their forces all the forenoon in front of Hancock and about eleven o'clock they made a furious assault upon all points of his line.

Their line outreached his left and brought them around his left flank. Col. Franks' brigade of Barlow's division, was thrown back in confusion upon his line, causing a break and tretreat towards his first entrenched position, along the Brook road. The centre and right of his line, also unable to withstand the vigorous attack of the much stronger enemy, likewise fell back to the Brook road.

Gen. Wadsworth, while riding in front of his Division, trying to keep his line steady, was struck by a bullet in the head, and fell, it is supposed, mortally wounded into the hands of the enemy.

The attack of the enemy was checked by a vigorous defence of our entrenched line. They fell back about 12½ o'clock. Our loss in this hot contest was very great. As soon as the efforts of the enemy to overwhelm our left were discovered, a concentration of our own troops on that part of the line was ordered.

About the time the enemy abandoned the attack on the left, Gen. Burnside had succeeded in placing all of his troops in position, thereby securing a continuous formation of our battle front. At about half past four, the enemy returned to the attack on our left, now supported on its right by Burnside.

Their attacking forces consisted of the command of Longstreet, which, it was ascertained from intercepted dispatches, arrived on the ground from Orange Court House only in the morning, and Hill's corps. They struck the left, which had again advanced some distance on the left center, with great vigor, and forced it again back to the Brook Road.

Mott's division fell back in confusion. The attack of the enemy extended to the part of the line held by Burnside's division, and Crawford's division, of Warren's corps, that rested on the former's left. Steven's division that was next to Hancock's right, gave way confusedly, compelling the remainder of the left centre to fall back some distance.

Crawford's division suffered severely; one of its regiments, the 7th Pennsylvania Reserves, was captured almost in a body. The army succeeded in erecting breastworks, and there was imminent danger of a general break, but Gen. Hancock ordered Col. Carroll's brigade to form at right angles with his line, and sweep the whole front of it, so as to take the enemy by the flank. This movement was well executed, and resulted in the repulse of the enemy with great slaughter.

After this repulse the enemy did not disturb the left any further. Perfect quied prevailed in front of our centre and right through the whole afternooh. Towards dark however, the enemy having again shifted from their right to their left suddenly fell upon the extreme right of our right. It consisted of Milroy's old brigrde, whose command had been assumed only the night before by Brig. Gen. Seymour. Our men were engaged in throwing up intrenchments at the time. The enemy managed to rush upon them before they had time to form, and almost the whole brigade was swallowed up by the rebel line. Part of Shaler's brigade, on Seymour's left, shared the same fate of the latter. Both these Generals were captured. This successful flanking movement threatened great peril to the whole army, but General Sedgwick succeeded, by personal exposure and energetic efforts of himself and staff, in confining the rout to his extreme right.

There was grave apprehensions at general headquarters that this success might enable the enemy to strike our rear, and orders were issued for a change of position during the night. The enemy, however, did not follow up their advantage, but abandoned the ground they had gained during the night. Our right was contracted and strongly entrenched before morning.

With the last attack of the enemy upon Sedgwick's right the battle ceased.

That General Grant can lay claim to a success over his adversary will be evident to the public, when it will learn in a day or two of the ultimate object of the movement of our army, which will be realized notwithstanding the desperate interference of the enemy. The nature of the ground rendered the employment of artillery almost entirely impracticable, thereby depriving our army of the advantage of our great superiority in this arm. Hardly half a dozen pieces were brought to play on our side.

GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS,
Old Wilderness Tavern,
May 7, 1864.

Our line to-day is the same as on yesterday, with the exception of a concentration on the right. Vigorous skirmishing took place at different points of the line during the day, but no serious demonstration has been made by either side. Towards noon our skirmishers advanced and discovered that the enemy had retreated from their line last night. It is believed at headquarters that they were withdrawing from our front.

The Cavalry Corps, like the Infantry, has done its share of hard fighting. The three Divisions have been covering the various roads leading to our rear from Fredericksburgh, and the region below. They have encountered bodies of Stuart's Cavalry almost daily, with uniform success, losing up to the present time a total of about one hundred killed and 300 wounded. The losses of the the infantry and artillery, during the last three days, are estimated at twelve thousand—fifteen hundred killed, eight thousand wounded and the remainder missing. Of these the Second Corps loses about five thousand, the Fifth and Sixth about three thousand each, and Burnside's seven hundred. There is an unusually large number of slightly wounded among the casualties. The loss of officers, especially field officers, is extraordinarily large.

FROM THE BATTLEFIELD.

BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

LEE WHIPPED AGAIN!!

GRANT'S FLANK MOVEMENT!

Lee's Report of Thursday's Battle.

Longstreet Badly Wounded.

Butler Still Holding Beauregard.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The *Republican's* extra says there is reason to believe from dispatches already received since our first extra to-day, that Lee was forced to fight at Spottsylvania, and was again repulsed and compelled to retreat.

Another statement is that Gen. Grant had flanked him and got between the rebel army and Richmond.

Lee's report of the battle of Thursday last, as published in the Richmond papers, has been telegraphed to this city by Gen. Butler. Lee says that Gen. Grant attacked him, which contradicts the report received here that Lee made the attack upon our army. Lee employs this language: "Thank God, we have repulsed the attacks of the enemy." He states that Longstreet is badly wounded. Lee says nothing in his report about the fight of Friday.

The dispatches show that General Butler is still holding the line of railroad between Petersburg and Richmond, preventing Beauregard from reinforcing Lee.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—Mrs. Gen. Meade has received a dispatch from her husband, dated Saturday, stating that "We are all well."

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Banks Relieved by Order of General Grant.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

Several days ago General Grant dispatched an order to General Banks; directing him to turn over his command to the next officer in rank, and to report himself at New Orleans. This is, of course, a temporary arrangement, only lasting till General Canby's arrival.

The statement that the removal of General Banks was determined upon in the Cabinet meeting is incorrect. The determination of such a question rests, as heretofore stated, with Lieut. Gen. Grant.

Col. Fessenden, of the 50th Maine was wounded in one of the late engagements on the Red river, while charging an entrenched position of the enemy, which he succeeded in taking and holding. He was shot in the left leg by a musket ball, which shattered the bone. At latest accounts he was doing well.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAUSA.

The Alexandra Given Up.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

Mexican Stock and Monroe Doctrine.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

NEW YORK, May 9.

The Hansa, from Southampton on the morning of the 28th, arrived this evening.

The Alexandra has been given up to her owners.

The Alabama put into Capetown for coal and supplies on the 26th. Semmes destroyed on his Indian sea cruise nine ships, inflicting damage to the Federals to the amount of $5,000,000.

Garibaldi arrived at Plymouth on the 26th a Conference of all accredited Plenipotentiaries met on the 25th. It was believed that no decision had yet been adopted on the armistice question.

The stock of Bullion in the Bank of France was very low. Consols 91⅝@⅞; French rentes 65f@65f 50c.

Mexican stock was strengthened by the news that the United States Senate disowned the recent unanimobs resolution of representatives against recognizing the new Mexican monarchy. The Confederate loan rose on the news of the fresh rise in gold, and the symptons of a disposition on the part of the same Congress to bring up the idea of acknowledging the Confederacy.

United States 6's declined 2½; Erie shares paid up 2; preference, 2¼; Illinois Central shares, 2; Michigan Central convertibles, 2¼; Maine sinking fund, 5; Michigan Southern, 2; Indiana, 5; New York, 7 per cent sinking fund; 2¼ for New York shares.

The enemy advanced into Jutland and occupied Varsens, strengthening the batteries in Alsen Sound.

Rebel Treatment of Our Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, who have been to Annapolis, to investigate the condition of returned Union prisoners, have made a report. From it we learn that it appears the rebels have determined to subject our soldiers and officers who fell into their hands, to physical and mental suffering impossible to describe, many of them presenting now the appearance of living skeletons, literally little more than skin and bone—some frozen by lying without tent or covering, on the bare ground, at Belle Isle. The general practice is shown to be the robbery of prisoners as soon as taken, of all money, valuables and good clothing. The food allowed was totally insufficient to preserve the health of a child. It consisted of two pieces of bread made of corn and cornmeal badly cooked, with about two ounces of meat each to eat, and occasionally a few black, worm-eaten beans. They were obliged to sell the clothing they received from home to buy food to sustain life.

Those in hospitals were little better fed, and their wounds remained for days undressed. One witness, when asked if he was hungry, replied "Hungry? I could eat anything in the world that came before us." They were submitted to unmerciful and murderous treatment from the officer in charge of them.—They were shot and killed for violating laws of which they had no knowledge. When they arrived at Annapolis their clothing was so filled with vermin that they had to be destroyed, and repeated washings failed to relieve their heads and bodies of their presence. They are dying rapidly, and the physicians in charge entertain no doubt that their emaciation and death are clerly caused by the brutal treatment received while prisoners of war. The testimony shows that the treatment received at Columbia and Dalton was far worse.

The committee cannot resist the conclusion that these inhuman practices are the result of a determination on the part of the rebel authorities to reduce our soldiers by privations and exposure to such a condition that they never will again be able to render effective service in the field. The result is like the late massacre of Fort Pillow—a premeditated policy. They deem it evident that the rebel newspaper accounts claiming for prisoners the same treatment as their own soldiers, are glaring and unblushing falsehoods.

No one can for a moment be deceived by such statements, who will reflect that our soldiers, when taken prisoners, were stout, healthy men in the prime and vigor of life, yet they have died by hundreds under the treatment they have received.

A Chaplain says there is another thing I would wish to state, that all the men, without any exceptions, among the thousands that have came to the hospital, have never in a single instance expressed a regret, notwithstanding the privations and sufferings they had endured, that they entered their country's services. They have been the most loyal, devoted and earnest men. Even on the last days of their lives they have said that all they hoped for was just to live and enter the ranks again and meet their foes. It is a most glorious record in relation to the devotion of our men to their country. I do not think their patriotism has ever been equalled in the history of the war.

The Commodore Jones Disaster.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

It is ascertained from private sources that every man on board the gunboat Commodore Jones was either killed or wounded, with one exception. The man who exploded the torpedo was himself killed by persons on another vessel, who had been watching his movements. On his person were found papers giving the location of other torpedoes. Several rebels found secreted in ride pits were promptly placed beyond the power of mischief.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

All trade dull, and waiting for war news.

WHEAT quiet; Red, $1 81@1 85; White, $2@2 12.

CORN quiet; Yellow, $1 37.

COTTON—The market is dull.

PETROLEUM is dull.

WHISKY firm at $1 27, with small sales.

From Cairo and Below.

Rumored Repulse of Dick Taylor at Alexandria.

GEN. LEE UNDER ARREST IN NEW ORLEANS.

FORREST DEFEATED AT BOLIVAR.

We have news from the Red River expedition to date of May 2d, from which we learn that Gen. Smith's division on the Saturday previous, had crossed the river at Alexandria, to look after General Harrisons rebels, hovering on that bank. Gen. Banks continued to be very unpopular with the army. Major-General Hunter had returned to New Orleans from Alexandria. A dispatch from Natchez, May 2, via Cairo May 6, says a rumor reached that place on Sunday, through rebel sources, of a battle at Alexandria on Thursday, but in which Dick Taylor is reported to have suffered defeat. It is stated that he make a vigorous assault upon the works recently erected there and was repulsed with a great loss. Boats are continually arriving at New Orleans from Alexandria, but they bring no news. The papers of that city were completely silent respecting operations in the Department of the Gulf. It is supposed by some that General Banks will retreat upon Simmesport or Atchafalaya. Wirt Adams' cavalry are hovering near Natchez, but there is little fear of an attack. Their movements are supposed to cover the crossing of arms and ammunition above and below Natchez for Kirby Smith. General A. L. Lee and nineteen other officers are under arrest in New Orleans, for declaring that the Red River expedition was not for fighting, but for thieving and speculating.

Advices from Memphis to the afternoon of the 5th state that the advance of General Sturges' cavalry force, under Colonel Karge, of the 3d New York cavalry, seven hundred strong, with two pieces of artillery, encountered a brigade of Forrest's men, 800 to 1,000 strong, near Bolivar, on the south side of the Hatchie, on Monday last. A very severe fight took place, lasting two hours, which resulted in the enemy being driven from his intrenchments and retreating across the river through Bolivar, and destroying the bridges behind him. It is reported by citizens that Forrest was present in the fight, and it is believed that he is beating a rapid retreat into Mississippi. We killed and wounded a large number, and took several prisoners. Our loss was two killed and ten wounded. General Sturges is in hot pursuit.

The steamer Metropolis from New Orleans, arrived at Memphis on the 4th, with the intelligence that the rebels are concentrating at several points on both sides of the river. Rumors are in circulation regarding their movements and intentions at Vicksburg. The pickets had been driven in, and an attack was momentarily expected at Natchez also. There was much excitement consequent upon the nearness of the enemy, and an apprehension of an attack from a considerable force reported to be but a few miles distant and approaching at several points. Likewise on the Louisiana bank the rebels were reported concentrating, and fears were entertained of an immediate demonstration; in fact, more or less excitement exists in every town upon the river between Vicksburg and Vidalia, Louisiana, and the wildest rumors are in constant circulation. It had been learned at the mouth of Red river that the enemy were advancing upon Port Hudson in two columns, with sixteen pieces of artillery.

David Duncan, of Jackson Parish, La., and for three years a soldier in the rebel army, left the service, but who has lately deserted, has testified before Capt. Dugger, Provost Marshal of this post, that on the night of the 2d of April last, Colonel R. J. Smith, of the rebel army captured four Union men—Lieuts. Armstrong, of the navy, Perry Morrill, from Central Illinois, and Charles Buford and William Moore, both from Banks' army—at Pineville, La., carried them to Harrisburg, and thence to Jackson Parish, La., drew them up in line and had them shot without trial or charges. They were killed merely because they were Union men. Three citizens of the same Parish were shot at the same time for being Union men. The names of these men were given by Duncan by a lady, who had been forced to give her husband up to the Confederate conscription. The shooting took place on the 15th of April. Desertions are from the rebel army.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 9.

Money was easy at 6@7; Sterling, fair demand at 1 09⅞; Gold feverish and lower, opening at 70 and closing at 69¾; Government Stocks firmer; U. S. 6's 188; Coupons 114; 5-20's Coupons 1 05¾@106; 7-30 Treasury Oct. and April 110@110⅛. Bank Statement: Loan, decreased, $1,276,249; Specie decreased $1,005,215; Circulation decrease $32,146; Deposit increase $3,983,278; Stocks dull and lower.

U. S. 6s 1 yr cert....	98¼	Tenn. 6s.....	58½
U. S. & M. Cert.....	50¾	N Y Cent.....	125⅞
Erie Pref.....	106¾	Erie.....	108¾
Hudson.....	133¼	Harlem.....	245
Reading.....	126¾	Michigan Central..	133¾
Illinois Scrip.....	122	Cleve & Pitts.....	105½
Cleve & Toledo.....	116½	Chicago & R. I.....	107¾
C. B. & Q.....	127	C. & N. W.....	52
C. & N. pref.....	74		

NEW YORK, 10 O'CLOCK P. M.

Gold.....	68	N. Y. Cent.....	128¼
Erie.....	108	Hudson.....	135
Pitts.....	105½	Galena.....	114
Cleve. & Toledo.....	116¾	N. W.....	31¾
Ft. Wayne.....	108¾		

Large sales of Gold.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, May 9.

Decrease in loans, $1,276,001; decrease in specie, 1,005,000; deposits income $1,001,300.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 9.

FLOUR—State and Western very dull and 10 @20c lower. Sales at $6 85@7 00; extra State at $7 3@7 50; extra R. H. O. at $7 55@8 25; trade brands heavy and unsettled.

WHISKY—Decidedly firmer.

WHEAT 3@5c lower; red dull and nominal at $1 56 for Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club.

CORN—Firm at $1 39 for old mixed Western in store.

OATS—Dull, and 1@2c lower. Sales at 89@90c for Western.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull. Coffee quiet. Molasses dull.

PORK—Dull and lower. Sales at $26 50@26 75 for old mess; $28 50 for new mess; $22 00@24 75 for old and new prime mess, and $27 62½ for new prime mess. Also 20,000 bbls new mess deliverable in June, at buyer's option, at $30 00@30 50, and 500 do, delivered in July.

BEEF—Quiet and unchanged.

BACON—Sides dull and nominal.

LARD—Very dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Without any material change. Sales at 35@36c.

CHEESE—Steady at 15c.

WOOL—Firm.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 9.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—Dull and market unsettled at $1 17 for No. 1, $1 15 for No. 2 with no buyers.

CORN—Quiet at 98½@92.

OATS—Dull; declined ½@1c.

FREIGHTS—Moderately active with 7c for corn to Buffalo.

HIGHWINES—Dull at $1 17@1 18.

RECEIPTS—11,500 bbls flour; 36,000 bush wheat; 31,000 bush corn; 28,000 bush oats.

SHIPMENTS—2,400 bbls flour; 60,000 bush wheat; 72,000 bush corn; 45,000 bush oats.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 9th.

FLOUR—In active demand. Super, $6; choice double extra, $8.

WHEAT—Very dull—13@15c lower. Prime, $1; Choice, $1 60.

OATS—Steady at 92@93c.

CORN—Brisk. Full prices mixed, $1 12@1 13; Choice White, $1 50.

PROVISIONS—Inactive.

WHISKY—Unsettled and lower.

STORE SHADES

Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.

JOS. R. HUGHES.

fe2:3m

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MINUFACTURERS,

Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

No. 2 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes,

Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh. se7

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canistors, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap6

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SANITARY FAIR.

The Building—Labor Wanted.

Although the most laborious part of the work in the erection of the Sanitary Fair buildings is finished, there yet remains to be done a large amount of labor inside, in the fitting up of the booths, &c. We are informed that there are a great many carpenters in the cities and adjacent boroughs who have not yet contributed in any manner to the success of the undertaking, and it is suggested that they volunteer to do whatever work remains to be done. Thus far all the carpenter work on the buildings has been the free-will offering of the their fellow-tradesmen, and there is certainly sufficient patriotism in those who have not yet contributed to come forward and complete it. The work is all indoors, and proficient, skillful carpenters are wanted to put on the finishing touches. The men are wanted immediately—to-day, and every day ensuing—in order that the Building Committee may be able to turn over the buildings to the Committees on Exhibition at the earliest possible moment. Will the patriotic carpenters permit the Committee to employ labor? We do not think they will.

The Coal Donation.

Great expectations are entertained by the friends of the Sanitary Fair from the assurances made some time ago that the coal dealers were determined to make a donation that would eclipse in amount all other branches of trade. As yet, nothing has been heard from them, and it is feared now that this great branch of our industry will in its efforts fall far short of other trades. The coal miners, we learn, are willing at any specified time to give the proceeds of one day's labor. The oil dealers, in all probability, will prove to be the heaviest contributors to the Fair.

Bank Subscriptions to the Fair.

The following are the subscriptions by the Banks and Banking Associations of Pittsburgh to the Sanitary Fair, up to Saturday, May 7 inclusive:

Exchange Bank	$2,000
Bank of Pittsburgh	1,000
Mechanics' Bank	250
First National Bank	1,000
Iron City Bank	750
Second National Bank	500
German Trust and Savings Bank	250
Farmers' Deposit Banking Co	500
Union Banking Co	250
Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank	1,000
Third National Bank	250
Allegheny Bank	1,000
Citizens' Bank	1,000
Total	$8,500
Collection at meeting	21,449
Total	$29,958

On last Tuesday, the treasury of the Christian Commission in Philadelphia had not one dollar, and a great battle calling for immense stores and delegates was daily expected. These facts, stated by Mr.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1864.

Publication Office, No. 76 Fifth Street, Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

The Great Contest.

As the facts of the struggle between the armies of the Union and the Rebellion, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday are gradually unfolded to us, it is not difficult to see that LEE made a stubborn resistance, and that the advantage and substantial victory over him was not easily obtained. It was then that the rebel General made his best stand, and the fact that he was crushed back and compelled to abandon the field he had chosen to fight on, proves clearly that the advantage gained, indeed amounts to a victory of large proportions.

It would be little less than foolish to conclude that from this, however, that Lieut. Gen. GRANT has nothing to do but to lead his army at will into Richmond. The rebel capital, if not abandoned, will cost us a terrible struggle It cost us a great struggle to obtain the first advantage We presume that less was not contemplated. The struggle and *success* were both embraced within the plan of the Lieutenant General. That plan having worked to this important extent, we have a right to expect the results contemplated in it to the end.

There may be those who looked for the utter overwhelming of LEE and all the armies of the Rebellion on the first turn of the wheel. Of course all such will feel some disappointment. But no man who takes time to reflect on the nature of the gigantic work will have such a feeling. The results already attained prove the power to work the plan out. Never befo e has LEE sustained such a blow. For the first time has he been successfully attacked on his own ground. To a greater extent than ever before the resources of the South were at his command. Never before had he so many men,—never so much to fight for. Confessedly everything was at stake. He fought—was whipped —he retreated—is pursued. All these conditions are the essentials to a victory by the pursuing army—the proofs of the real character of the battle and the essence of the result.

Concerning the loss there is nothing satisfactory The names of several general officers are given in the list of the killed, among them Gen. WADSWORTH of New York. From the numbers engaged, the per centage of casualties would seem to be under rather than over Gettysburg. It may be, however, too early to judge of this. Two things, however, we may feel confident of: After three days' fighting, the rebel army on being crushed back, leaving their wounded and dead in our hands, retreated from their chosen ground. The Union army, having attacked, is the master of the field, and in a condition to vigorously pursue.

The Pennsylvania Reserves.

Our readers will doubtless remember that reports were extensively published a short time since, regarding a mutiny said to exist among the Pennsylvania Reserves. We have investigated this subject to some extent, and ascertain the following facts to be the basis of the report.

After the seventy-five thousand volunteers, called for by the President in 1861, had been furnished, it was discovered that a large number of troops in excess of the State quota under the call, had been raised and were anxious to be taken into the service. Our Legislature, to provide against another call for troops then inevitable, provided for the organization of these surplus companies into regiments to form a reserve corps. These companies were mostly enrolled in the months of April and May, but were not called into the United States service until after the first battle of Bull Run, in July. A few months ago a general order was issued by the War Department to the effect that the date of muster into the United States service should determine the expiration of the term of enlistment of volunteers. In some of the regiments of the Reserves a feeling prevailed that this corps should be an exception to the order, as the general government accepted it as it was organized by the Pennsylvania state authorities, and as the date of their original enrollment has always been recognized and borne upon their rolls. For the purpose of testing this question thirteen enlisted men of the Sixth regiment tendered to their Captains their arms and accoutrements, and asked to be mustered out, as their terms of enlistment had expired. Their arms and accoutrements were accepted and they ordered to report to the officer o. the guard, which they did. They were ordered in arrest but not placed under restraint

The matter was communicated through the ordinary military channels to General MEADE, who promulgated an order announcing the decision of the Government, and warning all that they would be adjudged guilty of mutiny should they refuse to do duty under the impression that they were entitled to discharge at the end of three years from the date of enlistment. When this order was published, the men of the Sixth, who were placed in arrest, requested to be restored to duty, which request was complied with.

We are assured that this matter was confined to the Sixth Regiment alone, and was intended merely for the purpose we have stated.

We have also been informed that Colonel MCCANDLESS, of the Second Regiment, commanding the division, addressed a communication upon the subject to General MEADE, who endorsed it, to the effect that, in the opinion of the General commanding the army, it would be neither just nor politic to hold the Reserve Corps after the termination of three years from their enlistment, and muster into the State service. This was forwarded to the War Department, and by Secretary Stanton approved.

We have already published in these columns the fact that the Reserves marched from the vicinity of Manassas to Culpepper Court House in two days, reaching the latter place the evening of April 30th, and that no disposition was manifested by them to complain of the decision of the Government.

Early last week Maj. Gen. WARREN, commanding the Fifth Corps, issued an order to the Ninth Regiment to proceed to Pittsburgh, there to be mustered out, by reason of the expiration of their term of enlistment. In all this matter we ail to discover a particle of reason for reflecting upon the Ninth Regiment, and if any unfavorable impression has been made upon the min is of any we trust that this statement will fully remove it.

The Southwest.

Nothing more wretched can be imagined than the generalship of BANKS. If a tenth part of what is represented concerning it is true, he should be dismissed the service. The campaign was unwise in its inception, and managed seemingly so as to be as disastrous as possible. The Government owes it to itself—to the country—to find out who is responsible, where the blame lies, and have somebody punished. The country is in no humor either to see this omitted or these things repeated. In any other country on the globe such blundering, incompetency, or cowardice, would be answered with a dear forfeit. We have not had enough of such forfeits. There has been too much white-washing, favoritism, and we fear, too, many private purposes.

The Southwestern campaign was entered upon, it would seem, for objects other than military results. It was but continuing in the worst form, and after its folly had been fully proven, the policy of scattering the Union forces almost from pole to pole. The troops sent West of the Mississippi might, and should have co-operated in the movement against Richmond. This was General GRANT's idea, and it is so on the record. The mischief was done chiefly before he became Lieutenant Genral, when it was too late to take the back track. The rebel force in the Southwest would have been unable to co-o, erate with LEE, and we would have had the advantage of concentrating our own force and dividing the enemy's.

While it is too late to remedy the errors, we can ascertain who committed them. If this cannot be done, the Government should at least deal with General BANKS, and all others as as they deserve, for their conduct in the management of a campaign that seems to have but few redeeming features beyond the bravery of our devoted troops.

Return of a Prisoner from Castle Thunder, Richmond.

The Fall River *News* announces the return of Capt. Seth Cole, of that place, from Richmond. Capt. Cole commanded the barque Lenox, of Fall River, which was captured on the 9th of last June, at the moath of the Mississippi, by the steam tug Boston, which had on board sixteen armed rebels who had previously captured the Boston by coming out from Mobile in a row boat. The rebels burnt the Lenox and on the following morning captured the barque Texana, which they also burned, after taking out the officers and crew.

The rebel craft then steered for Mobile bar, and at A. M. on the 11th of June made the blockading fleet off Mobile. The tug proceeded in past the fleet, through Swash channel, without any notice, apparently, being taken of it, although near enough to one of the vessels to have been within hail. Captain Cole expected every moment that the tug would be blown out of the water by the fleet, but instead of that heard nothing from them.

The tug arrived at Mobile same afternoon, and the prisoners were placed in the Battle House, where they fared as well as the Confederate larder would allow—which was hard enough, at best.

During the three days the Captain remained there he never heard a murmur from any of the Confederates boarding there on account of their fare. He did hear, however, frequent expressions from the people that they were "tired of the war," and that they would gladly welcome peace. Business in the city was almost entirely suspended, except work on the gunboats, of which there were several. There was also one apparently very formidable ram, and a heavy iron-clad, ready for action at any moment.

On the 14th of June, Captain Cole and his fellow prisoners started for Richmond.

Arrived at Richmond on the 18th, and entered Libby Prison, where they were put into a room with about one hundred Yankee deserters and forty Northern citizens. The deserters were men of the most desperate character—regular bounty jumpers—some of whom bragged that they had enlisted two or three times, deserting each time after receiving the bounty. They pretended to the rebels that they deserted on account of Lincoln's Proclamation, and were loud in the expression of their determination to lie there and rot before they would go back.

The rations in the Libby consist of about three-fourths of a pound of wheat bread, two ounces of meat, and a pint of cow-pea soup a day. Cow peas are raised in the South for feeding stock, and used to be considered too poor to feed the negroes on.

On the 21st of September Captain Cole and the rest of the non-combatants in the Libby were removed to Castle Thunder, where their condition was somewhat improved. The officers were home what, the treatment was better, and they were furnished them was such as they could eat, which could not be said of that furnished at the Libby. From that time, however, the rations continued to decrease in quantity and quality.

When Captain Cole left, the rations for twenty-six men were two buckets of cow-pea soup—one in the morning and one at night—and corn bread made of the coarsest meal, mixed with water, and baked into a hard loaf. One of these loaves, weighing about a pound, was allowed for each man. The soup was made of one and a half pints of cow peas to the bucket, and consisted merely of the water dipped out of the canal and boiled with the peas. This, with the corn bread, constituted their daily rations. Twice in three months they had meat—about four ounces per man each time. Much of their food they could not eat, and they were dependent mainly upon what came from the North.

Captain Cole remained in Castle Thunder until April 30th. He was then taken from prison, and on giving his parole to return in ninety days, unless sooner exchanged, he was, with thirty-three officers from the Libby, conveyed to City Point, where he was placed on board our flag of truce boat. On his way down the James river, Capt. Cole saw, lying below Richmond, three wooden gunboats and two very formidable looking iron clads. When near Fort Darling, the prisoners were put under cover, so that they saw nothing of the fort or the intrenchments in that vicinity. Three hundred Union prisoners came down with Capt Cole on the rebel flag of truce boat.

Many of the poor fellows were sick, and entirely unable to help themselves, but notwithstanding this they were compelled to lie on the bare deck, although a pile of mattresses were stacked up on board the boat. Now mark the difference. When the rebels came on board of our flag of truce boat, they were laying on comfortable mattresses, with clean white sheets under them and comfortable U. S. blankets over them. When they were transferred to their own boat the mattresses which had been denied to our men were taken down for the use of the rebels This clearly shows the difference of treatment between the Union and Confederate powers, and that it is not only sanctioned out commanded by the Richmond authorities.

While Captain Cole was in Castle Thunder scarcely a day passed in which some of the citizens of Richmond were not brought in and confined, for the expression either of open Union sentiment, or some remark that was construed as unfavorable to the Confederacy From these men he learned that while the authorities talked as though they expected to be successful ultimately, yet the people were far from confident of the issue. Many of them, he was informed, had their goods packed up, and were making preparations to leave, being fearful that Richmond must eventually fall.

Capt. C. is in very feeble health, having been broken down by his long imprisonment and starvation fare in the bastiles of Richmond. His journey Northward was made with great difficulty.

General Intelligence.

WILLIAM SAAR, the pianist, of New York, died in Havana, on Thursday, the 26th of April. He was but twenty-six years old. Mr. Saar was a scholarly musician, a hard student, and most ambitious to excel in his chosen profession.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee is in luck in Canada. He has not only found a place in the new Provincial Cabinet as Minister of Agriculture, but has received the handsome present of a house from his admiring friends in Toronto.

The Female Brotherhood will hold a grand convention for the New England States, in the Fremont Temple, Boston, within a few weeks. It is said the Fenians number several thousand members in New England, and the convention will be very large.

The Convention of the National Typographical Union, held in Louisville, adjourned on Thursday evening, after a harmonious session of three days and a half, to meet again in Philadelphia on the first Monday in June next.

A military camp is to be established at Lafayette, Indiana, by order of Governor Morton, and Colonel Wm. C. Wilson is to be appointed commandant.

Mr. Sorby, F. R. S., of Sheffield, describes a new process for printing the texture of "blister" steel. He says:—"When iron is converted into steel by cementation, three distinct crystalline compounds are formed, two of which are readily dissolved by diluted nitric acid, whereas one is scarcely at all affected by it. If, therefore, a piece of such steel be ground flat and polished, and then placed in the acid, after a suitable amount of action, this constituent retains its original surface and polish, whereas the other two are so much dissolved that it stands up in sufficient relief to allow of the black being pressed into printing instead of woodcut, to exhibit the structure of different varieties of steel."

Immense Emigration from England and Ireland.

Mr. Dudley, the American Consul at Liverpool, has written a letter, dated April 22, to Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, relative to the unprecedented emigration now in progress from that port to the United States. Mr. D., after stating that he had made inquiry among the leading shipping houses, relates what he ascertained. He says:

Inman's steamers—the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia line—told me that every passage on all their steamers up to the 18th of May is now engaged, and one-half of those of the steamers to sail after this period up to the 1st of June. Guion & Co., and C. Grinshaw & Co., two other large houses, told me that all the passages on their respective vessels to sail between now and the first day of June next are already taken, and that they are turning off people daily of way and accommodations; that they are so pressed that they do not know what to do. They have not half vessels enough, and cannot procure them to carry the passengers who want to go.

What they say will apply with equal force to all the other shippers at this port. A large proportion of the emigrants have had their passages paid in the states. These have a preference. They have raised the price of their tickets for passage within the last few weeks at least a third higher than they were. All the vessels are filled with passengers, and the only way emigration can now be increased, so far as England and Ireland are concerned, is to increase the means of transportation. One of the houses told me this morning that they could send out fifty thousand emigrants to the States in two months if they had the ships to carry them.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.—There have been repeated proofs of the coolness between the rebel President and his Vice President, Alexander H. Stephens Indeed it has been stated that for months past they have had no communication with each other. We have seen no better proof of this schism among the rebel leaders than that given by the Richmond *Sentinel* in commenting upon Stephen's recent speech before the Georgia legislature. The *Sentinel* is the government organ of the rebels and is of course devotedly attached to Davis. Referring to the use of Mr. Stephens's speech by the Holden party in North Carolina, the *Sentinel* says:

"The common sense of the people will decide that a speech which suits such a purpose, is unworthy of Mr. Stephens's position; and if it even admits of being perverted to such uses, it is very indiscreet and improper."

Mr. Stevens, the *Sentinel* adds, would be President if Davis were to die:

"Under such circumstances, he has severely branded the leading measures of the policy which, until Congress might choose to repeal them, he would be bound to execute; and he has given pain and mortification to those to whom only he could look for support, and aid and comfort. Such as would embarrass his administration as zealously as they have assailed that of President Davis."

Secretary Chase.

Mr. Chase is an obstinate man, says the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, and adheres to his resolutions with an iron will. All the cannon in the world can not drive him to put six per cent. bonds upon the market again, in which interest and principal are payable in coin. An immense pressure has been brought to bear on him recently upon this. He has been urged not only by newspapers, but by many prominent political friends in all parts of the country, to recall his determination, and substitute 6 per cent. as a rate of interest for the 5 per cent. now offered in the sale of the ten-forty bonds, but he refuses to accede to the earnest request of his friends. Time will show whether he is wise or not.

PETROLEUM INTELLIGENCE.

New Company.

The Petroleum Centre Company is the name of a new Company recently organized in Philadelphia, for the production of Petroleum.

The prospects of this enterprise appear to be very promising, and the affairs of the Company are under the management of the following board of officers, who are well known business men:

President, F. A. Godwin; Vice President, William A. James; Secretary and Treasurer, Oswald Jackson. Directors: F. A. Godwin, William A. James, Benjamin Orne, Adolph Hugel, Charles Knecht, James W. Carson, Warner M. Raisin.

The company is organized under the act of the State of Pennsylvania of July, 1863, with a capital of $500,000 in 50,000 shares of $10 each, and own in fee simple twenty-three acres of land in Cornplanter township, Venango county, Pa, adjoining the Washington McClintock and Story Farms, and opposite the Egbert or Maple Shade property, on the west side of Oil Creek.

On these 23 acres there are at present three producing wells—one pumping and two flowing —producing from 75 to 100 barrels of oil per day, of which the Company gets half, free of all expense; this land is considered, and generally conceded to be, among the very best of the entire oil region; 21 acres of the above named 23, are leased our with 7 lots to different parties, who are now boring more wells, of which seven are in such a state of forwardness as to justify the hope that in a short time the product of the Company will be greatly increased; the Company hold reserved 2 acres of the 23, thought to be valuable, anticipating the sinking of 1 or 2 more wells themselves. The Company have, likewise, leases in the Fleming track, representing one-fourth of the working interest on some 20 rods front on the same farm and covering nearly 15 acres; of the oil that may be obtained on these leases the Company received one-fourth.

Coal Oil.

To illustrate how one discovery or invention opens the way for others, the discovery of coal oil has given rise to more than a thousand inventions, over three hundred of which have been patented, for lamps to burn it in.

Oil Items.

Another big strike was made last Wednesday by Geo. M. Mowbray, of Titusville, Pa., at his new well on Benehoof Run, at the head of the G. W. McClintock Flats. The well had been sunk to the depth of something over 300 feet. In the first twenty minutes it flowed over four barrels. It is being tubed and got into working order.

Petroleum as Fuel.

In England a series of experiments were very recently tried on the St. Helens Railway, under the superintendence of a gentleman who holds an English patent for his invention, very similar in its chief features to that taken out by Messrs. Shaw & Linton, of Philadelphia.

In the experiments under notice, the residuums from refineries and crude oil were used. The apparatus for burning these oils consists of a vertical iron cone, with corrugated recesses extending over its surface. This is placed in the furnace of an ordinary steam boiler, upon a semi-circular disc, forming a kind of reservoir, which serves to collect such portions of the oil as are not consumed as they descend and spread over the surface of the cone. A continuous supply of oil is introduced by means of a steam jet directed to the point of the cone, with a downward draft, a small wood fire having been previously lighted. The lighter portions of the oil are immediately on their introduction vaporized and carried into the combustion chamber by the current of air, which combines with it in proper proportions, forming the compound, capable of burning with more or less intensity. As the heavier portions of the oil gradually descend from one to another, they are evaporated by coming in contact with a stronger heat than can exist at the apex of the cone, which is in immediate contact with the current of cool air. The vapor thus generated passes with the other to the combustion chamber, leaving, as may be supposed, but a very small proportion of waste material.

A series of small iron tubes are placed within the boiler, and connect it with the combustion chamber, and in the instance referred to, the volume of flame was so great as to pass through the tubes and heat the lower portion of the smoke-pipe. In addition to the oil auxiliary steam engines are also required,—one to operate on the pump for supplying water to the boiler, and another, of much smaller dimensions, to provide a steam jet previous to firing the oil, in both cases other means of procuring the necessary current of air until the steam is raised in the larger boiler.

News from Oil City.

Our news from Oil City represent the market as very excited and holders of oil were demanding extravagant prices. They seem to pay no heed to the Eastern prices, forgetful that our market must necessarily be governed by the prices and the movements in the European markets. The rates of crude oil at the mouth of the creek were $10 00@10 50 per barrel; at the wells up the creek, as high as $8 00 per bbl. was demanded. These prices allow no margin for shipment at the rates current in the Eastern markets.

About Oil Wells.

The Maple Shade Well, one of the most successful ever struck, and second only to the great Sherman, was tapped a few days since by a new well, named Keystone. The Maple Shade was a flowing one, whose average yield was six hundred barrels per day of the best quality of green oil. The tapping of the new well has quite deranged the Maple. Its daily yield is now only two hundred barrels per day of muddy oil—a mixture of oil, mud and water. At the time of the tap the Keystone was throwing forty barrels, and it was effected this increased to seventy-five barrels per day and steadily gained, while the Maple declined. The Keystone oil was the same grade as is the "Maple." Arrangements will at once be made to sink the Maple deeper, which may have the effect to recover what has been lost. In the meantime the Keystone party are in excellent humor at the large increase in their yield, and would not hurry the Maple party in their pursuit after more oil, even if they had the power. Our readers shall be kept advised of this interesting discovery.

Important Discovery.

An important discovery has just been made. It is no less than the finding of Petroleum in the town of Gates, Monroe county, New York, within a mile or so of the western bounds of the city.

The discovery was made on a piece of land just south of what is known as the Chili Road, and adjoining the farm upon which are the Sulphur springs, which in other days used to be resorted to by our citizens.

The manner of the discovery we understand to be about as follows: Mr. Browning, a veterinary surgeon of this city, many years since used to resort to this place to procure oil to be used in his horse practice, and had frequently spoken of the matter in late years. He had often conversed with Mr. A. S. Babcock of this city, on the subject, and Mr. B having been engaged elsewhere in boring for oil thought this worth looking after. A day or two since he went to the grounds with Mr. Browning, and after a little time they found the spot where Mr. Browning used to get oil. It is in an open field of rather low land. A small spring throws up a little water which drains away into the grass. In summer this spring is wholly dry. There is water enough there now, however, to float the oil, and a bottle full was soon was taken up and brought to the city. A glance was sufficient to show that the bottle contained crude petroleum.

This morning, having heard of the discovery, a reporter of this paper went to the spot and made a pretty close examination. He dipped up oil from the surface of the water with a spoon and from the surroundings it looked as though the oil had exuded from the ground with the water. The testimony together and the personal observation made, we have no doubt oil comes up at the place referred to when the ground is saturated in spring and fall. As to the extent of the deposits beneath the surface, hardly any means of judging. That must be determined by boring as in all other places where there are evidences of oil.—*Rochester paper.*

Discoveries of Oil in Different Parts of Michigan.

Since the discovery of oil at Albion was made known, other and similar oil springs have appeared in various localities of the State. Mention has already been made in the *Free Press* of the oil springs at Paw Paw, Van Buren county. The fact has also been noticed in these columns that Petroleum springs have been discovered in Washtenaw county. Among other localities, oil has made its appearance upon a spring belonging to a farm of Patrick Dolan, a mile and a half north of Dexter. A large amount of oil has flowed from this spring. Upon the farm of the late Judge Dexter, adjoining the village of Dexter, an oil spring has been known to exist for some years, but no particular attention was paid to the matter, until the recent oil excitement broke out in this State. Seventy acres of land containing this oil spring have recently been sold at a handsome figure, and explorations will be commenced at an early day.

At Niles, in Berrien county, on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad, still west of Albion, oil springs have rec nily been discovered. At one spring, a half mile out of the city, the flow of oil is quite large.

These facts and incidents of themselves are perhaps unimportant, but we deem them significant as bearing upon the general fact of the existence of petroleum rocks in this State. It is gratifying to know that intelligent capitalists of New York and other States, assisted by those of Michigan, have fully determined to give this matter a full and thorough investigation.—*Detroit Free Press.*

GENERAL GRANT'S PROGRAMME.—The *Courier des Etats Unis*, in its news of the day, professes to have received information in relation to General Grant's contemplated movements. It says that Richmond will be menanced by no less than four routes. By the Rapidan, by the Shenandoah, the Peninsula and James River. The movement on the Rapidan will be seconded by Burnside, who will try and cross the Rappahannock with a view of flanking Lee.

Gen. Sigel will lead our forces in the Shenandoah, and on a smaller scale Baldy Smith will conduct the campaign on the Peninsula. Gen. Butler's duty is to move on the south of James river. His forces are now concentrated at Fortress Monroe and Norfolk. He has already recalled Gen. Peck from Newbern, who will be succeeded by Gen. Palmer. Gen. Butler has been heard to boast that he would be the first to enter Richmo d. While these movements are taking place in Virginia, offensive operations will be commenced against Johnson's army to prevent its reinforcing Lee. This programme, of course, will be modified by events.

According to this French paper, Gen. Lee knows all about the proposed movements of Grant, and the writer says of Lee's movements that he is too weak to take the offensive, having but 65,000 men men with him. Longstreet, with 18,000 men occupies Charlottesville and Staunton, to guard the Shenandoah. Arnold Early commands at Richmond, and watches the Federals on the Peninsula from Hanover Court House. Beauregard commands the Department North of James river to oppose Butler's movements. The concentration of the various armies will soon be ready on both sides.

THE DEFENSES OF RICHMOND.

Fortifications Around the Rebel Capital —Nearly Fifty Forts in the Vicinity of the City.

In view of the fact that the campaign just opening is directed almost solely against the rebel capital, a few observations with reference to the defenses of Richmond may not only be opportune, but prove of decided interest. The city is defended by a series of fortifications of the most elaborate construction, and erected under the engineering skill of such able men as Beauregard, Lee, Johnston, and other prominent officers in the rebel service, who, by the way, learned their profession through the liberality of the Government they now seek to destroy.

Three Lines of Works.

They have caused to be erected three distinct lines of defensive works, each as formidable in its character as it is possible to be made, and so constructed that the fall of one would not involve the loss of the others. The works are of earth—which has been proven the best material for fortifications—of great extent, upon positions naturally strong, mounted with ordnance of the heaviest calibre, and, on the whole, are truly formidable, as will be proven should an assault upon them be made. The reports of rebel deserters, spies from our own lines, and escaped prisoners from the Libby, all agree in the statement that the defenses of Richmond are of the most extensive character. General Grant has doubtless full information respecting them, is therefore acting advisedly, and I cannot conceive what harm can arise in relating all that I can gather in relation to them.

The James river is defended with every appliance which human ingenuity or the most profound engineering skill can devise. Fort Darling may be considered its principal battery, and this is really formidable, situated, as it is, upon Drury's bluff, out of the reach of the guns from our monitors or other craft, and absolutely impregnable to a naval attack. Besides this fort, there are minor points upon the banks of the river, which will prove almost as difficult to take as Fort Darling.

There are torpedoes almost innumerable within the vicinity of Richmond, which are planted with the intention to cause the immediate destruction of any gunboats which might possibly force their way above Fort Darling. There are also obstructions in the river, consisting of sunken barges, canal boats, and other vessels, which must cause immediate delay to the attempt of any hostile vessel to pass up, and during which guns could be brought to bear upon the unprotected craft, which, by their plunging fire, would almost instantly cripple, if not sink her. The channel of the James is exceedingly tortuous. Indeed, in this respect, its equal can scarcely be found on the continent.

The portion of the river within the enemy's country, so to speak, or that part which is naturally capable of defense by intricacies of the channel, is so formed that any hostile fleet would stand but a poor chance of being successful in keeping the banks of the river well defended, and even then is not improbable that the torpedoes and other infernal appliances would perform their work at the bidding of even a solitary individual. Therefore it is conceded that the naval approach to Richmond by the James river is not practicable.

The Peninsula route in this exigency becomes an important matter for discussion, but not all important, for the most consummate engineering skill could not make it a formidable route. Since Gen. McClellan operated on that line of approach all the weak points in the defences have been guarded, and defects which were then apparent have been remedied; so that the line of the Peninsula is quite as impregnable as the highest engineering skill can make it. It will not be contraband to state in this connection that Gen. W. F. ("Baldy") Smith is moving upon this line. It is certain that he will meet with the most formidable obstructions, exceeding, in fact, those encountered by General McClellan; and it is not supposed that he will do more than menace the rebel capital from this point. But as his movements, subsequent to his arrival at the field of active operations, will depend upon a state of affairs which cannot now be conjectured, it is useless to speculate upon the probable movements of General Grant's favorite engineer.

The Other Approaches to Richmond.

As in the other cases, whatever weak points were revealed by General Kilpatrick, in his late raid, have been guarded at the Northern approach to the rebel capital, as also the avenues leading thereto in a more south-rly direction. The exterior line of fortifications upon which Kilpatrick, when a colonel, planted one of his guidons, will scarcely be recognized now so formidable as they become. As the southeastern approaches are not under consideration in the present campaign, it is not worth while to discuss them. A siege of the city is not immediately probable, for the reason that before the investment can take place Lee's army must be driven inside the lines of fortifications; and his retrograde movement will be attended with such results as will perhaps materially change Gen. Grant's plans, and open entirely new theories of the pregnable points—should such exist—to discussion. Richmond is capable of being defended by a very small force. The fortifications were constructed with this view, and if the garrison increased in number to the extent of Lee's army the siege of the city will be a matter of far greater moment than even that of Vicksburg; and General Grant will require all the talents and force at his command in order to crown his efforts with success.

Fruit Prospects in Kentucky.

A close observer, who has had his own opinions corroborated with those of other fruit growers in the vicinity of Louisville, Ky., gives the result of his examination as follows: In cherries, with slight exceptions, we shall have none other than Morellos and Early Richmond. Of pears, between one-fourth and one-third of a crop (Bartlett's and Seckel's, both killed.) Of apples, the crop bids fair to be equal to two-thirds of an average. Of grapes, I incline to think the promise for a fair crop just now is flattering—Delaware, Concord and some others have passed through the winter uninjured; Catawba and Isabellas are showing forth a plenty of fruit buds for a good crop, notwithstanding so many buds appeared to be killed. Currants, raspberries, and gooseberries seem not to have been affected by the winter, but apricots, plums, and peaches are pretty generally cut off this year, and the peach crop in a manner I do not recollect to have observed before.

WELL SAID.—The Boston *Advertiser*, remarking on the call for the Cleveland Convention, says: "It must be owned that if the essential conditions of a truly 'National Convension' are discerned with difficulty in the Baltimore Convention, there is tenfold difficulty here."

DIED:

THORNLEY—On Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, MARY THORNLEY, in the seventy-seventh year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on TUESDAY afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 29 Ledlie street, Allegheny.

CLOAKS,
IN SILK AND CLOTH.

SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,

IN ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Embr'd Curtains,	Quilts,
Vestibule Lace,	Hosiery,
Sun Shades,	Parasols,
Linen Goods,	Sheetings,
Pillow Casings,	Balmorals,
Hoop Skirts,	Collars,
Fine Muslins,	Towelling.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at

ALEXANDER BATES,
21 Fifth street.

my9

OFFICE AND MY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

¾ Hoop Iron, No. 19, wire gauge, in large quantities, for baling purposes.

⅞ Hoop Iron, No. 20, wire gauge, in large quantities, for baling purpose.

Buckles, or Malleable Straps, in large quantities, for baling purposes.

Axe-Slings, army standard.
Pick-axes, do.
Camp Colors, do.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price, which must be given in WRITING, as well as in figures; also, the quantity bid for, and time of delivery.

Bids from defaulting contractors will not be received.

Blank forms for proposals can be had upon application at this office.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
my 8 Assistant Quartermaster General.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned have associated themselves together, IN THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, the co-partnership dating from April 1st, 1864.

JNO. H. HAMPTON,
my5-ow W. C. MORELAND.

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND.

HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
my5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURING SITE FOR SALE IN BIRMINGHAM.—That desirable piece of Property near McKnight & Duncan's Rolling Mill, having a

River Front of Four Hundred and Twenty-Five Feet,

[425 ft.] and extending back about Two Hundred feet. (200 ft.) Enquire of

FRED. L. IHMSEN,
109 Fourth street, or 104 Second street,
my5-cm.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orpans' Court of Allegheny county, dated April 30, 1864, the guardian of Ella V. and Olivia G. McWilliams will sell at public sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY May 28, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., a valuable lot of ground, with a two story brick building thereon erected, situate in the Second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, fronting 20 feet on Smithfield street (westwardly side) and extending back westwardly, preserving the same width, parallel with Second street, 82 feet and 6 inches, and being 60 feet southwardly from Second street. This property is well worth the attention of parties desiring a safe and profitable investment.

GEORGE McWILLIAMS, Guardian.
MARSHALL & BROWN Attorneys, 116 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. my2:3w:2tw

CLOVER SEED—40 bushels prime, in store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO., ap22 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Additional Local on First Page.

PITTSBURGH SANITARY FAIR.

Further Reports of the Committees.

THE WORK STILL PROGRESSES.

ITS SUCCESS A FIXED FACT.

Our space yesterday morning would not permit us to give even a synopsis of all the cheering reports made by the chairmen of the various sub-committees appointed by the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, on Saturday evening, at the meeting in Lafayette Hall. We, therefore, follow up our report this morning.

LAWYERS.

At first glance it would seem that this particular class of our fellow-citizens could not make much of a show, yet Mr. Morrison, the chairman, promises that they will do something handsome, and with them to will is to do.

LIBRARIES, LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS, ETC.

The committee reported that thus far but few contributions had been made, among which were those of Dr. Gazzam and Mr. Fendwick. Also, two hundred copies of a valuable and popular work, by a resident foreigner of New York.

OIL CLOTHS AND CARPETS.

The committee reported that it was doing its duty, and that besides a creditable display of home products, New York and other Eastern cities would materially assist them.

LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS.

The proprietors of the livery stables of the city are actively at work, and will effect a good account of their particular branch of business at the proper time.

EDITORS AND REPORTERS.

It is needless to say, that this Committee reported that they were doing all that they could; and the public papers repeat the story every day.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

These important and useful institutions are determined not to be behind either the Banks or Bankers, and will roll up a heavy cash subscription. They say so in figures.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

The Committee upon this flourishing branch of business reported that it was at work, and expected to give a good report at the next meeting.

HARDWARE.

The Hardware merchants are at work, and will make report at the next meeting. They expect to do something handsome.

UMBRELLAS.

The Chairman of this Committee reported that he represented the only establishment of the kind in the city, and that he spoke knowingly when he said it would do all in its power to make a fine display.

MUSIC.

The Chairman of the Committee on Music reported that the services of two bands had been procured for the Fair.

LITHOGRAPHY.

The Lithographers are at work, and report that they will have on exhibition many superb specimens of their art. This branch has already done much in furnishing the Executive Committee with finely executed bill-heads, &c.

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

These useful public institutions will not fall behind the bridges and ferries, and will do the handsome thing for the fair.

PIG IRON.

The dealers in pig iron have sent out circulars, and promise to do their full share towards swelling the receipts of the fair.

LAGER BEER.

This trade, which, within the past few years, has grown into great importance, promises to do its whole duty, and something handsome is expected from this source.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

This branch of Pittsburgh industry promises to make an unusually handsome display, and matters will be so arranged that a creditable revenue will accrue from this source.

JOB PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

The committee report that they are busily at work, and expect to render a good account of this branch of trade.

SOAP, CANDLES AND LARD OIL.

There was no one present to throw any light upon the doings of this branch of trade, but at the proper time we trust to hear of them having their lamps trimmed and filled with oil.

ENGINEERS

Report that they are at work, and have sent out a large number of letters. They will make a good report at the proper time.

FLINT GLASS

Made no report, but from the well known liberality and patriotism of the gentlemen engaged in this business, we feel, assured they will do their duty.

CLERGYMEN.

Clergymen, as a general thing, are not blessed with a superabundance of this world's goods, but in all good works they are ever foremost, and this new field, we are still zealously working for the success of the Fair.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

The chairman of this committee was absent, but a gentleman engaged in the trade reported that they were doing all in their power to further the cause.

BOAT AND BARGE BUILDERS.

This committee, though but recently organized, is at work, and will give a good account of itself.

BRITANNIA WARE, ETC.

This committee expect to make a fine display of their wares, and will do something liberal in the way of cash contributions.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Although no report was made from this committee, we are assured that they will make a creditable display of valuable farming, gardening and other implements.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

We have before noticed the doings of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society, and are pleased to know that it is still at work. Much is expected from them, and they are fully determined not to disappoint the public expectations.

Other committees report progress; the skies are bright, and success certain.

CITY NOTICES.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job Printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. GEO. CHATFIELD, Agent,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

BOARD WANTED, in a genteel private family, or where there are few boarders, by two middle-aged gentlemen. Address, W.R., Post-office box 156. Reference given. mat6cet

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PA.
Pittsburgh

[From the Round Table.]

What It Costs to Dress a Lady.

Modern civilization and refinement is developing among us, from the female chrysalis, a brilliant creature, who bears about the same relation to a woman that a meteor does to the sun. This peculiar and raidient specimen of feminine human nature is the "lady," *par excellence*. One occasionally shoots across our pathway in going up and down Broadway. We notice her stepping from her carriage or daintily crossing the sidewalk, and wonder how anything so equisite and perfect in its way was ever put together, or now, being completed, it remains so mysteriously charming and unapproachable, so wondrous and admirable a creature of beauty and art, as to scarcely betray a suspicion of human origin.

We gaze with admiration, mingled with awe, on the fair and delicately moulded figure, on the stately and immaculate folds of silk and lace in which it is enveloped, on the swimming motion which presses and parts the air without apparently touching the earth, and on the marvelous whiteness of the jeweled fingers which disdainfully hold the rich robe from any fear of passing contact.

The idea of wearing so peerless a creature next to one's heart as wife, sister, or mother is simply an absurdity. She is quite too bright, if not too good, for human nature's daily food. Kisses would discompose her, tears commit unheard-of ravages, even smiles must not be indulged in too often, and laughter never. This superb stoicism is a chief point of difference between a lady and a woman. A woman is emotional; she is sympathetic; she is quickly excited to laughter or to tears; she will even neglect her personal adornment, and forego her own wishes and inclinations, where her feelings are very much interested. But the modern "lady" never by any accident forgets herself. Under any circumstances, her own individuality is the first object of her attention and the last of her thoughts, and the result is a dazzling female phenomenon, which we are content to worship at a distance and have no wish to appreciate.

Such an idea, in fact, would be little less than insanity in anything short of a millionaire. A lady, at present prices, is a luxury too great for an ordinary man to contemplate; the figures attached plainly to her making-up and adornments would frighten any man who did not pos ess a printing press of his own that could turn out an unlimited number of greenbacks.

Take the lady, for instance, who sweeps the pavement as she passes to the marble steps of a dry-goods palace. Her dress is a rich mauve *moire antique*, at eight dollars per yard, and it is trimmed with lace leaves, edged with tiny drop buttons, which we happen to know can be purchased only at six dollars per pair. Twelve pairs, including the epaulets and trimming for the body, would be required at the very least, involving a cost of seventy-five dollars for the trimming alone. And fifteen yards of *moire*, at eight dollars, and you reach nearly two hundred dollars, without the making, which, together with linings and smaller items, will be thirty dollars more. Her magnificent cloak is of black velvet, enriched with a profusion of jet and guipure lace, and was imported at a cost of five hundred dollars. Her hat is Parisian also, and with its sweeping plume, which is the envy or half her female friends, was considered cheap at fifty dollars.

Were it worth while to come down to smaller details, we could enumerate her collar of real point which cost fifteen dollars; her lace-covered parasol, which cost twenty-five; her lace-edged mouchoir, a bargain at forty; and her dainty walking boots, which, it is complained, do not pay the price of exchange at seven dollars per pair. Even then we leave out the jewelled watch, the dainty-fitting gloves, once one dollar, now two dollars a pair, and two boxes of which scarcely suffices for a season. Taking the more prominent articles or costume, however, which can be seen at a glance, we have the following result:

Dress, including trimming and making...	$225
Cloak, " " " " ...	500
Hat, " " " " ...	50
Parasol, " " " " ...	25
Collar, " " " " ...	15
Handkerchief	40
Veil	25
Watch; including chain and charms	225
Walking boots	7
Gloves	2
Total	$1,114

Pursuing the subject still further, we find the following aggregate cost of an outfit actually purchased in New York recently, which we give without adding to or detracting from a figure. The bill of a lady's furnishing establishment for supplying six plain and six elegantly trimmed and embroidered undergarments of each kind, including a puffed "corset cover," was nine hundred and twenty-five dollars. Add to this sum fifty for two morning wrappers, one woolen, the other cambric, with ruffles: one hundred and seventy-five for white waists, three trimmed with lace and insertions, and three plain; sixty for shoes, which gives two pairs of "mules" or dressing room slippers, two pairs of kid breakfast slippers, trimmed with ribbons and jet, two pairs of walking boots, two pairs of dress or carriage boots, and two pairs of embroidered "dress" slippers.

Next came the millinery bill, which amounted to one hundred and sixty dollars for four hats—one a white lace evening bonnet, another a "dress" Neapolitan, the third a straw for "demi-toilet," and the fourth a "round" country hat. Forty and fifty dollars is now considered a moderate sum to pay for a French bonnet. Leghorns, trimmed with real lace and plumes, some times mount as high as one hundred and fifty.

The dry goods bill from a single large establishment was fourteen hundred and fifty dollars, and includes an embroidered white satin robe, one hundred and fifty dollars; a very handsome new style silk robe, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; black silk for a dress, forty dollars; violet and gold changeable silk, for dress also, seventy-five dollars; two organdie robes, fifty; a cambric robe, fifteen; and summer poplin embroidered, twenty-five. A black silk cloak, neatly trimmed with guipure ornaments, was one hundred and twenty-five dollars; a real lace shawl, five hundred dollars; a Paisley shawl, one hundred and fifty; a handsome cloak of light French cloth, trimmed with silk rucning and steel embroidery, seventy; and a small real lace cape, fifty dollars.

The dress-maker's bill for making eight dresses, and finding linings, thread and the like, was one hundred and fifty dollars. Trimmings of every other description were supplied by the lady herself, which brought in another bill with the details of which we will not weary the reader. We must not omit, however, a simple lace evening dress, which cost one hundred and fifty dollars, including garniture, nor three head dresses, the aggregate cost of which was seventy-five dollars. Now add the following figures:

Undergarments	$925 00
Morning wrappers	50 00
White waists	175 00
Shoes	60 00
Bonnets	160 00
Dry goods	1,450 00
Lace evening dress	150 00
Dress-maker's bill	150 00
Head-dresses	75 00
	$3,195 00

The total here presented was much more alarming to the young lady principally interested than it can possibly be to the reader. She had come to New York with a check for three thousand dollars to purchase an outfit, exclusive of a watch which she possessed, and jewels which were to be presented by her lover. To her astonishment she found herself one hundred and ninety-five dollars ahead of her cash-book, and sundry articles, such as vails, furs, scarfs, fancy combs, collarettes, handkerchiefs, and the like, still unpurchased. She could not charge herself with extravagance. A Paisley shawl and a real lace shawl had been among the desirables insisted upon by her mother, and a rich wedding dress was an ultimatum with her father. She had bought no hundred dollar handkerchiefs or camel's hair shawls, no furs, no expensive winter cloaks or delicate *bijouterie*, yet the fact stared her plainly in the face that the money which she had imagined capable of buying all these was gone, and that two thousand more would be needed before this year was out to supply other indispensable requisites to a fashionable wardrobe. Is it any wonder that young men are afraid to marry, when, after that event, they feel called upon to keep up the same rate of supplies, and even indulge to a greater extent the costly fancies of their young and pretty wives?

The statement, moreover, provides for none of the extraordinary occasions for which an extraordinary toilet has to be procured, and which not unfrequently costs the wearer thousands of dollars.

At a fancy dress ball, for instance, given only a few weeks ago, in Madison avenue, the cost of the dresses would be deemed fabulous. One beautiful lady wore a superb rose de chine satin embroidered with real pearls. Upon her head and enveloping her entire person, was a magnificent veil of real lace, also embroidered with pearls. The goddess Diana was represented by a young lady in a short dress of ponceau satin, embroidered with golden arrows; the top boots were of red satin to match the dress, and were finished with golden heels and tassels. Another young lady wore a short dress of green satin, green satin boots with silver heels and laces, and hair powdered with silver dust. A lady, well known in the world of fashion, wore a rich robe of white satin embroidered all over with dominoes; head dress and white satin boots were made to correspond. The cost of these splendid costumes is greatly enhanced by the extreme difficulty of having every part made to correspond with the others. The city must frequently be ransacked for some small yet indispensable item of material, and as only a few artists are capable of executing the orders, their time and ingenuity become doubly valuable.

Gentlemen are frequently not a whit behind ladies even in the matter of dress. On the occasion above mentioned, the costume of the gentlemen consisted of black velvet, knee breeches, ruffles of lace, and diamond buttons. This costume cost one of the gentlemen nearly a thousand dollars, including the hire of a superb set of diamonds worth ten thousand dollars, and the purchase of lace ruffles of extrordinary depth and fineness.

What we are coming to, when in the midst of our republican simplicity, without the necessity for upholding state forms and ceremonials, such sums are lavished on frail and perishable articles of attire, it is worth while seriously to consider, and having considered to determine whether or not to go and do likewise.

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings. Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,

No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.

VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. de7-tf

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at

PITTOCK'S,

mh25 opposite Postoffice.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.

mh26:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agt.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 8, 1864.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the net earnings for the quarter ending March 31, ult., payable (free of Government tax,) on and after the 16th day of May, prox., at the general office of the Company, in Pittsburgh, to the stockholder whose stock is registered there, and at the Agency of the Company, (Messrs. Winslow, Lanfer & Co.,) No. 52 Wall street, New York, to the stockholders whose stock is registered there.

The transfer books of the Company will close at three o'clock p. m. on the 2d of May, prox., and will remain closed till ten o'clock a. m. on the 17th of May thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ap13-td W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—ALLEN DUNN will be a candidate for the office of county Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. ap30:tc

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe22:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wtc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja29:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

☞ CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21-tc

SILVER PEARL SOAP.

CRUMPTON & CO.,

367 Liberty street.

ole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of

Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps,

and various

Toilet and Fancy Soaps.

Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime, or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

o notquire bollingo half the rubbing, which oder course saves the wear and tear.

SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from suds and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

is a perfect luxury. In a word all who have tried its superior qualities acknowled it the greatest discovery of the age.

This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the price of the same should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions

Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered to the cars, boats, in Allegheny, Birmingham and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.

Liberal discount to the taade.

Merchants from abroad will do well to call at

CRUMPTON & CO.'S,

367 LIBERTY street, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot.

☞ Beware of all imita ions. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, SILVER PEARL SHELL as secured by the inventor by National copy-right.

mh3:tf

H. CHILDS & CO.,

WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,

133 WOOD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

would invite the attention of Merchants visiting the market to our large assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, suitable

For Spring and Summer Sales.

Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for Cash, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short-time buyers.

We also have a large line of PRIME CUSTOM WORK, adapted particularly to the City Trade, to which we would ask the examination of retailers.

mh3:4m H. CHILDS & CO.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—

2 story residence, 95 Liberty street.
Building site in East Liberty.
4 Lots on Washington st., Birmingham.
3 Lots on Washington st., Birmingham.
2 Lots on Congress st., Pittsburgh.
2 Lots on Pennsylvania avenue.
2 Lots on Forbes st., north side.
1 Lot on Forbes st., south side.
2 Lots on Locust and Gibbon street.

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 39 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) ap28

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SLATER & SOUTH,

No. 54 MARKET street, second door from Third st.,

Have for sale every variety of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

for

LADIES', GENTLEMEN, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR. ap28

MERCHANTS visiting the city will find, at

T. T. MYLER & CO.'S,

WHOLESALES DEALER IN

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 62 WOOD street, corner of Fourth.

A full stock of every thing in the NOTION LINE at the LOWEST PRICES. Give us a call and examine the stock. ap25

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

HUSSEY, WELLS & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel.

Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

KING & PENNOCK,

Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA

Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.

Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,

se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

se9

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel,

Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.

WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets

se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LAKE SUPERIOR

Copper Mills and Smelting Works.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.

Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.

WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 139 SECOND streets. PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh14

DIVIDENDS.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst. The United States excise tax will be paid by the Bank.

my4:ow H. M. MURRAY, Cash.

ALLEGHENY BANK,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst.

my4:ow J. W. COOK, Cash.

PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY has THIS DAY declared a dividend of TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of taxes, payable to the stockholders on or after the 13th inst. F. M. GORDON,

my4:ow Secretary.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 13th inst. The United States Excise Tax will be paid by the Bank JOHN HARPER,

my4:cw:d&w Cash.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst., free of all taxes. JOHN SCOTT, Jr.,

my4:ow Cash.

MECHANICS' BANK,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst., free of Government tax. G. D. McGREW,

my4:cyt Cash.

PROPOSALS.

Notice for Proposals for Supply of Marine Hospital.

DISTRICT OF THE PORT OF PITTSBURGH,
CUSTOM HOUSE, April 20th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that "SEALED PROPOSALS," accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock, meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN JUNE NEXT, for the supply of the Marine Hospital near this city, with the articles of provision, medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms, for one year, commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the thirtieth day of June following.

The quatinties stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the hospital; but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles accordingly as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the Physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the Contractor with any excess in cost over the contract prices.

The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified. C. W. BATCHELOR,

Surveyor and Agent of Marine Hospital.

ap21:7w-1t-a-w

PROPOSALS FOR PROJECTILES.—BY order of the Chief of Ordnance, Army of the United States, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, until 12 o'clock M., on the 13th instant, for the delivery, at the Allegheny Arsenal, of ten thousand (10,000) 12 pdr gun shells, and five thousand (5,000) 12 pdr gun spherical case shot, made of gray or mottled iron of good quality, cast in sand, and reamed and tapped for the Bormann fuze. They will be inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, at the foundries where cast, and delivered free of charge for transportation or handling at this Arsenal.

Drawings and samples can be seen at Allegheny Arsenal.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of one thousand (1,000) shells, and five hundred (500) spherical case shot, per week; the first delivery to be made within two weeks after the date of the contract; and any failure to deliver at any specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders, or proprietors of works who are known to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

The party obtaining the contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "LIEUT.-COL. R. H. K. WHITELEY, Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.," and will be indorsed, "Proposals for Projectiles."

R. H. K. WHITELEY,
ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, May 5. Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance. m5:dt

WHEELER & WILSON'S

IMPROVED FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

AGENTS,

No. 27 Fifth street,

ap18 Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAW MILLS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,

MANCHESTER SAW MILL,

Dealers in all kinds of Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c. Also, Manufacturers of Nail Kegs,

BEAVER STREET, near Sheffield,

no19:1y MANCHESTER, PA.

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—

E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)

se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street,

oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

HENRY BENDER'S

Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,

No. 241 Liberty street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,

PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,

Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.

Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29:1y

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER

AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES,

JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,

GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES,

FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. J. M. ROBERTS,

se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,

DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,

ja29:1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street, PITTSBURGH.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW. oc21-1y

E. GLEASON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

Ohio street, between Chestnut and East lane,

de21:1y Allegheny, Pa.

WALL PAPER—

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and
OIL CLOTHS.

Latest styles direct from the manufacturers for sale at the lowest prices at

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S,

mh17 No. 164 Smithfield street.

NOW OPENED.

The latest styles of Silk and Cloth MANTILLAS SACQUES, TALMAS, CIRCULARS, &c.

Also, CLOAKING CLOTHS of all shades.

SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS, selling cheap for cash. Call and see, at

H. J. LYNCH.

96 Market street, between Fifth street and Diamond ap22

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by [ap1] MILLER & RICKETSON.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE BONDS are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much the loan authorized by the Act of March 3d, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in the United States or notes of National banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from that date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50), One Hundred Dollars ($100), Five Hundred Dollars ($500), One Thousand Dollars, (1,000), Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000), and Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000); and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50), One Hundred Dollars ($100), Five Hundred Dollars ($500), and One Thousand Dollars ($1,000).

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or tempory investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original, of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letstating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the First and Third National Banks of Pittsburgh, Pa., and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furaish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers. ap30:d&w2w

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR RENT.—THAT PLEASANTLY LOCATED HOUSE, NO. 181 North Common, Allegheny; contains Eight Rooms, besides Wash House and Bath Room. Hot and Cold Water throughout the house. Possession given on the first of June. Apply to the subscriber at Nimick & Co.'s, 95 Water street, from 3 to 4 p. m., or at 181 North Common, from 4 to 5 p. m. [my3-3t] JAMES FRAZIER.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap13:tf

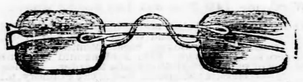
VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, SITUATE in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place, containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon; School House adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS, No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or E. A BEL, Commercial office. mh31:1m

FOR SALE.—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY finished TWO-STORIED BRICK DWELLING, with all the modern improvements, situated on Locust street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c., inquite of JAMES MILLER, Manchester. Ja29

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. mh31

HOUSE WANTED, WITH NOT LESS than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the Commercial counting room. mh26

OPTICIANS.



TEMPORARY REMOVAL

DURING ALTERATIONS,

of

GEORGE E. SHAW,

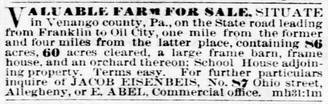
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

To Davis' Auction Room,

Two Doors Below Old Stand,

54 FIFTH STREET.

ap26



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—

In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have REDUCED of late
On Jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common teeth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination

At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House. fe22

LAW OFFICE AND CLAIM AGENCY.—

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

No. 144 Fourth street, second floor, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, and all Military Claims collected promptly. ap1

DRY GOODS.

PLAIN CHINTZES,

FIGURED AND STRIPE CHINTZES,

CHINTZE BRILLIANTS,

STRIPE BRILLIANTS,

SUMMER DRESS GOODS, FOR

TRAVELLING SUITS,

GRENADINE SILKS AND

GOAT'S HAIR SHAWLS,

CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS,

ENTIRELY NEW,

at

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92 Market street.

my8

THIRD ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

SOFT FINISH JACONETTES;
NAINSOOK AND MULL MUSLINS;
WHITE SWISS AND TARLTONS;
BIRD EYE LINENS;
WHITE AND BUFF POCKETHANDKERCHIEFS;
JACONETTE EDGINGS;
do. INSERTINGS;
HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS;
do INSERTINGS;
LACE COLLARS AND SETTS;
SHAWLS AND SACQUES;

A very large assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

JUST OPENED, AT

N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets. my3

NEW SILKS, NEW DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, CIRCULARS,

SACQUES, BASQUINES

JACKETS, &c.,

J. W. BARKER & CO.,

59 MARKET STREET,

Are offering the newest styles in these at very low prices. my2

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley,

se25 PITTSBURGH.

SECOND ARRIVAL

OF

NEW SPRING

AND

SUMMER GOODS

Embracing the most desirable

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
EMBROIDERIES;
HOSIERY AND GLOVES;
GUIPURE LACES AND EDGINGS;
DRESS TRIMMINGS;
BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS;
HANDKERCHIEFS;
NOTIONS;
SCARFS, TIES;
PLAID RIBBONS;
FLOWERS, RUCHES;
SKIRTS, CORSETS, SHIRTS and
FANCY GOODS.

Dealers and Retail Buyers are invited to call.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

ap8

H. OPENHEIMER & CO.,

83 WOOD STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

White, Brown and Printed

LINEN SHIRTS,

Merino, Gauze, Lisle Thread and Silk

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,

And Warranted to give satisfaction.

In Our CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be found the finest CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which will be made to order in a superior order. my3

PIANOS.

DECKER'S PIANOS—With new patent iron frame, acknowledged by all the best musicians to be superior to all other

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 89 FOURTH ST.]

Par	Val	BANKS. Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange	—	68½	" May 5	
50	Citizens	—	61½	" 5	
50	Pittsburgh	—	68	" 4	
50	Allegheny	—	60	" 5	
50	Mechanics	—	62½	" 6	
50	Iron City	—	63½	" 6	
50	M. & M.	—	57	" 4	
100	First National	110	—		3.75
100	Second National	110	—		
100	Third National	110	—		
100	First National, ALY	110	—		
50	Manchester Saving	—	51	" 4	
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	61	8	
50	Western	—	52½	May 2.50	
52	Monongahela	34	38		
50	Eureka	50	48	" 4.00	
30	Pittsburgh	34	36		
25	Allegheny	—	27½	1	
25	People's	28	28½	2	
50	Penna	—	45		
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela	—	27½		
26	St. Clair Street	40	45	5	
70	Hand Street	—	50	6	
50	Mechanics' Street	—	—		
25	Birmingham	—	31½		
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	17		
50	Connellsville	11	13	12½	
50	do (interest)	—	17		
50	Sterling & Manch'ter	09	15	14½	
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	09	09		
24	Birmingham	—	40		
50	Citizens	—	96		
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	88		
25	Allegheny	—	38		
25	Birmingham	—	31½		
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lunsco	37	—		
	Ardesco	—	—		
10	North American	9	11		
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 5's	—	—	80¾	
	do Scrip 5's	—	—	91¾	
	Pittsburgh 6's	—	—	78¾	
	do 6's	—	—	97	
	Allegheny City 6's	100	—		
	do 4's	—	—	66¾	
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	103	
	do 2d mortg	96	—		
	Connellsville 6's	—	87	—	
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75	—	

MONDAY, May 9.

Good news keeps coming over the wires. Business transactions are of little importance. Money matters receive but a passing notice. Stocks are feverish and prices unsettled. Gold premium fluctuates—with scarcely a quotation for an hour at a time. There is a disposition to await the speedy and glorious triumph that seems now so close at hand. Our people receive the good tidings calmly and confidently, and look soon for a complete victory.

—The Fourth National Bank of this city was formally organized on last Friday evening, and JAMES O'CONNOR, Esq., unanimously elected its President. The bank commences under very favorable auspices. Its stock is being liberally taken, principally by our heavy coal merchants, for whose interests mainly it has been started.

—Bank of Pittsburgh stock sold at the Philadelphia Exchange last week for 65. The last sales in this city were at 68.

—There have been no transactions in Connellsville stock lately. It is firmly held at from 13 to 15. The act passed by the Legislature, creating the "Connellsville and Southern Railroad Company," which is to supersede the old one east of Connellsville, is now in the hands of the Governor, who has not signed it, and, according to the opinion of some of our members, is not likely to do it.

—The Boston Mining Stock market last week according to the *Bulletin*, was very flat and unprofitable. In the solid companies, Copper Falls is again lower, although 3 ₰ ct. difference has been paid for 60 day's options; Franklin is 3 off, Huron 8½, Isle Royale 4, Pewabic 4, Pittsburgh 5, Quincy 5, National is higher. Minnesota is quoted at 61 bid, Central 65 bid, Franklin 51 bid, and Isle Royale 19 bid. Huron is offered at 38½. Bay State is very strong, and seems inclined to loom up still higher; Dudley remains firm without advance; Hancock is cheaper; St. Clair, Humboldt, St. Mary's Malden, Green Mountain and Penn show about the same quotations.

	Pieces.	Value.
Gold Coinage	16,378	$364,754 02
Silver	22,011	13,363 25
Cents	3,250,000	32,500 00
Total	3,288,389	$410,617 97

Articles.	Present rate.	Ind'd rate.
Brandy	$1 90 for 1st pf.	$2 50
Coffee	50 cents ₰ lb	7½ cts
Dyeing Drugs	20 ₰ cent.	30 ₰ cent.
Sail Duck	30 ₰ cent.	40 ₰ cent.
Flannels	35 ₰ cents.	45 ₰ cent.
Manufacture of Flax	30 ₰ cent.	45 ₰ cent.
Railroad Iron	$13 50 ₰ ton.;	$20 25 ₰ ton.
Lace Goods	35 ₰ cent	52½ ₰ cent.
Molasses	6 ₰ gall.	9c ₰ gall.
Paints	24 ₰ cent.	87½ ₰ cent.
Pepper	15c ₰ lb.	22½c ₰ lb
Refined Sugar	4c ₰ lb.	6c ₰ lb
Brown Sugar	2c ₰ lb.	4c ₰ lb
Tea	20c ₰ lb.	30c ₰ lb
Wines	50 ₰ cent.	75 ₰ cent.
Gloves	40 ₰ cent.	60 ₰ cent.
Med. Preparations	40 ₰ cent.	60 ₰ cent.
Quinine	45 ₰ cent.	67½ ₰ cent.
Sewing Silk	40 ₰ cent.	60 ₰ cent.

The Boston *Traveler* of Saturday, says: "A quiet speculator, who during the fall and winter had accumulated a large stock of merchandise to the value of four hundred thousand dollars, felt so confident of the success of our arms in the coming campaign, that he disposed of all his goods before our armies were put in motion, and has since invested the greater part of the proceeds in United States securities.

There is an uneasy feeling on the part of those who have large stocks of staple articles on hand, which they are holding back in case the present campaign should fail, for higher prices. The success of our arms would almost ruin them, for with any prospect of peace, the prices of nearly all articles would fall at least twenty-five per cent."

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, in speaking of the late Tariff, says: "The extraordinary act of Congress in passing the 50 per cent. 90 day duty bill, which is utterly unparalleled in the annals of any civilized government, seems to render completely nugatory any attempt to elucidate the problems of the future, or to guide the financier and merchant by lessons of the past. We shall in future, therefore, confine our remarks to the events of the hour; and justify our own sense of duty by warning *every* business man, and also every monied man, to put his house in strict order, and *to have it so.* The end is not far off, and those who can, should render themselves as snug as possible, and doubt even then their ability to weather the storm."

—Counterfeit 10 cent Fractional Currency are extensively in circulation in the eastern cities The white ground in figures 10 on each side of the head of Washington is not so wide and prominent as in the genuine; also the letters U and S under the words Ten Cents on the face of the bill are very imperfect. On the reverse (back) the sentence *Act Approved July* 17, 1862, is not so heavy and prominent in the counterfeit as in the genuine.

—A new and dangerous counterfeit, of the denomination of $50, on the Bradford Bank, Vermont, has been detected at the Assorting House in Albany. It is said to be a perfect *fac simile* of the genuine, only that the wreath of flowers round the female in the vignette are of a dark color, while those on the genuine are very light. The bill is capable of deceiving the best judges.

Boston Pig Iron Market.

Pig iron is firm and prices are higher. Sales of Scotch No. 1 at $60; American No. 1 at $59@60 ₰ ton, cash. Bar Iron is in steady demand. Sales of common at $2½@125; refined $130@135 ₰ ton. In Sheet Iron sales 20 packs Russia at 40c. cash. Nails are in good demand at 7c ₰ lb. cash.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, May 10, 1864.

The bottom fell out of prices. Buyers appeared to have left town, probably they were so elated with the glorious news from Gen. Grant, that oil sales was a secondary consideration; at all events the market was doll, whilst buyers were asking a larger decline than holders were willing to submit to. The sales were few and far between, at a decline in crude of one per cent. per gallon. We quote nominally, at 23½c, bulk or barrels returned; 28½c, packages included. The receipts on Monday were 3,710 bbls. The steamers Advance and Urilda arrived from and departed to Oil City since our last report. The market in the East was dull at a further decline.

Crude—The only sales that came under our notice were as follows: 386 bbls sold late Saturday evening at 24½c; 500 bbls, packages, included, at 28½c; 200 bbls do, on private terms; sales of several lots, the packages to be returned, viz: 600 bbls at 23½c; 1,000 bbls do at 23½c.

Refined—We did not learn of a single transaction. Prices were nominal.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Strickler & Baxter, 82 bbls; Ashworth, 116 do; McKelvy & Miller, 187 do; D F Clarke, 285 do; Rosenbach, 885 do; Wade, 56 do; J Wilkinson, 15 do; W H Byrun, 76 do; R Wray, 55 do; Fisher, 42 do; Clarke & Co, 42 do; W P Logan, 190 do; Pennock & Ball, 225 do; Brewer, Burke & Co, 278 do; Dalzell & Son, 185 do; N F Williams, 50 do; Childs & Co, 10 do; W Haldeman, 642 do. Total, 3,710 bbls.

Oil Imrorts per A. V. Railroad.

GOING EAST.

North American Co, 1,021 bbls refined, for Philadelphia; Lucesco Co, 361 bbls do, for Philadelphia; Waring & King, 100 bbls do, for Philadelphia; Standard Co, 168 bbls do, for N. York; Dilworth & Co, 105 bbls tar, for N. York; Chapman, 59 bbls crude., for N. York; B Burke & Co, 196 bbls crude, for Philadelphia.

Exports of Boots and Shoes.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* gives the following statement of the exports of boots and shoes for the week ending on Wednesday:

	Cases.
Total shipments by sea for the week	288
Do do corresponding week last year	1,454
Total shipments since January 1	26,976
Do do same time last year	19,916
Do do by rail for the week	9,432
Do do corresponding week last year	6,913
Total shipments since January 1	188,661
Do do same time last year	176,555

—*Boston Advertiser.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday May 10th, 1864.

Business yesterday was not very active. The excitement in regard to the war was the general theme of conversation—all other matters sinking into insignificance. The weather was warm and our rivers are falling slowly, with sufficient for medium sized boats to carry all the freight that is offered. The Emma Graham will leave to-day for Zanesville. The Nannie Byers is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. The Kenton is also announced for St. Louis. The J. R. Gilmore arrived from Nashville with a good trip. The new steamer Montana leaves to-day for the Missouri river. The Cherokee is up for St. Louis and St. Paul on Wednesday. The steamer Prima Donna and Lawrence left for Cincinnati with medium trips. The Allegheny river is falling rapidly, and unless we have a rise, boats will soon be compelled to lay up.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to offer in regard to this article. The market was firm, with a good demand. As prices were unchanged we omit them.

CHEESE—Was in fair demand. We notesales of 45 bxs New at 13@14c per lb, according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—In steady demand. Sales of 75 bushels apples at 10@11c. Peaches—Sales 50 bu at 17@18c.

POTATOES—Were in steady demand. Sales of 200 bush Neshannocks at $1 20@1 25, & 75 bbls at $3 75 per bbl.

HAY—The market was firm, with a fair demand. The receipts were not sufficient to meet the wants of the home market, hence firm prices were well maintained. Sales of 11 loads at the scales at $38 40@43 per ton; sales of 8 loads baled at $36.

WHISKY—We have no changes to note either as regards prices or demands. Dealers are unsettled in their opiuions in regard to prices. There were small sales of City Rectified at $1 25@1 30 per gallon.

FLOUR—The market was not active. The sales were composed of lots to meet the wants of the local trade. The flour in this market is generally held by parties who will not permit it to be sacrificed. They are abundantly able to hold it, and they do so in most instances. The sales reported were at various prices, being 175 bbls extra family at $7 25, $7 50@7 75, according to quality; sales of family brands at $8 00; sales of 250 bbls in lots from store at the same range of prices.

BUTTER—The market was dull, the supply being in excess of the demand; prices have materially declined. Sales of 16 packages at 15@18@20c ₰ lb. Some lots were held higher but we could learn of no sales above what we have quoted.

EGGS—The receipts are coming forward more freely; prices tend downward. Among the sales were 10 bbls at 16c; 4 do at 16@16½ per doz.

GRAIN—Was in a great measure neglected. The receipts during the past few days have been light, which has tended to strengthen the market, especially for Oats and Corn, there being a large inquiry for these articles. Oats—We note sales of 900 bush at 87@88c. Some dealers were asking 90c. Corn—Was in good request, with sales of 700 bush at $1 30@1 35. Several lots were sold to arrive at these figures. Wheat—Ours never was much of a market; we note no improvement in that respect. Prices were nominal and too unsettled to quote.

BACON—Was in good demand. Prices have undergone no changes, but were firm at previous prices. The stock on hand is not large: Shoulders—Sales at 5,000 lbs at 12½@12¾c. Some dealers holding out for 13c; Sides—Sales of 3,500 lbs ribbed at 13½@13¾c; Plain Hams—Sales of 4,000 lbs at 17c@17½c; S. C. Hams—Sales of 5,000 lbs at 18½, 19@20½@21c for Canvassed do.

Awards.

The following awards of subsistence stores were made by T. S. Haines, Commissary of Subsistence at St. Louis, May 6th, 1864:

J & V Weitz, 4,000 bushels split peas, $2 19.
John B Valle & Co, 2,000 bris corn meal, $5 40.
Fritz Eickerman & Co, 5,000 brls do, $5 60.
" " 500,000 lbs hominy.
Eben Richards, Jr, 300,000 lbs sugar, $20.
" " 3,000,000 do, $20 75.
Belcher's Sugar Refining Co, 300,000 lbs sugar, $21.
Brown, Butler & Co, 450,000 lbs sugar, $19 70.
Belcher's Sugar Refining Co, 7,500 gallons molasses, $1 00.
William H Pulsifer, 50,000 bacon sides, $14 40.
" " 50,000 do shoulders, $11 50.
Goodwin, Anderson & Co, 13,000 lbs soap, $8 14.
Geo P Whitelaw, 25 000 lbs soap, $7 90.
Anheuser, Pelper & Co, 12,000 lbs soap, $8 14.
Purtscher & Hiessel, 30,000 lbs soap, $8.
J O Haas, 20,000 lbs soap, 7 55.
N Schaffer & Co, 60,000 lbs candles, $23 25.
Chambers & Co, 3,500 bushels salt, 72c.

Boston Wool Market.

Wool—There has been an active demand and prices are firm with an upward tendency. The sales have been 900,000 lbs fleece and pulled principally at 72@80c; embracing 70,000 lbs fine Pennsylvania at 76c; 115,000 lbs fine Ohio at 86c; 61,000 lbs fine Ohio and Pennsylvania at 87½c; 5,000 lbs fine Ohio at 87c; 50,000 lbs choice Michigan at 83c; 5,000 lbs do do at 82c; 25,000 lbs Ohio common at 78½c; 14,000 lbs medium do at 80c; 15,000 lbs common and medium do at 78c; 9,000 lbs fine New York at 81c; a small lot choice Pennsylvania at 90c; 21,000 lbs Illinois and Wisconsin at 75@80c; 58,000 lbs extra pulled at 85c; choice lots of extra at 85@95c ₰ lb. In foreign there have been sales of 826 bales Mediterranean, South American, Cape and Mestiza in the range of quotations, 140 bales Cape, at 50@52c; 166 do at 40@47½c; 80 bales do at 52c; 500 bs ex Mestiza at 40c; 100 bales do at 42c; 59 bales do at 31c ₰ lb; 30,000 lbs Spanish on private terms.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Boston Fish Market.

Codfish are firm and in steady demand. Sales of Grand Bank at $6 75@7; Bay Fundy $7 25@7 75; small $5 50@5 75 loose, and 50@60 25 packed. Hake are selling at $3@3 25 loose, and $3 50 packed. Pollock are in demand at $1 87½ 25 loose. Mackerel are firm. Sales of No. 1 at $27 50; No. 2 large $13 50@14, small medium do $12; No. 3 large $10 25@10 50, and medium $8 50 @8 75 ₰ bbl. Alewives are worth nominally $6 ₰ bbl. Pickled Herring are in demand at $2 50 @6 50 ₰ bbl; 900 barrels on private terms.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Sales of 387 hhds, as follows: 42 at $4@4 95, 60 at 5@5 95, 47 at 6@6 95, 29 at 7@7 90, 27 at 8@8 95, 20 at 9@9 95, 16 at 10@10 75, 12 at 11@11 75, 10 at 12@12 75, 16 at 13@13 75, 16 at 14@14 75, 7 at 15@15 75, 8 at 16@16 75, 9 at 17@17 75, 9 at 18@18 75, 5 at 19@19 79, 6 at 20, 5 at 21@21 75, 10 at 22@22 75, 1 at 29 50, 2 at 33@33 50, 1 at 36, 1 at 40 50, 1 at 50, 1 at 51, 1 at 56 50, 1 at 70, and 4 trash at 3@6 85 ₰ 100 lbs.

We quote the following grades as follows: Trash, $3@5; lugs, $5 50@8; medium leaf, $9@12, good leaf, $15@18, and extra, $20@30 ₰ 100 lbs.

More High Priced Tobacco.

Two bbls of fine leaf tobacco were sold this morning by Thomas Rhodes; commission merchant of this city, and bought by Messrs. Turner, Bromder & Co., manufacturers of this city, for $131 and $138 ₰ 100 lbs. The tobacco was raised by Thomas Drace, Esq., and E. Brock, Esq., both of Franklin county. Another hhd raised by D. J. Stiles, of Franklin county, was sold yesterday to P. M. May, of Wentzville, Mo., at $162 ₰ 100 lbs.—*St. Louis Union*

Oil.

The New Bedford *Mercury* says: Since the sale of 1,735 bbls sperm we have to report further sales of 2,000 bbls Sperm in one parcel at $1 70. In Whalea further advance; sales 300 bbls here at $1 15, and 2,000 bbls in Boston, of the Iolani's cargo, price unknown.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—F B Young, 5 bales hay; A Holstein, 8 hides; Lees & Keil, 3 bbls apples, 2 do eggs; Graham & Co, 40 bbls flour; Bingham & S, 90 sacks corn, 52 do oats; J Mullen, 196 bags barley; Collcross, 3 cars hay; Logan & Co, 10 bdls hoes; Harper & Bro, 112 green hides; B A Fahnestock's Son & Co, 3 bxs mtse, 24 do ink; Kay & Co, 16 do ink; McElroy & Co, 255 bunches broums; E Heazelton, 30 bxs soap; W McKeown, 15 do; McElroy & Co, 43 bdls broom handles; W M Gormly, 8 bbls apples; S B Floyd & Co, 87 bags oats; Godfrey & Co, 13 sacks rags; Kerby & Co, 1 car fire clay; J M Gaughey & Co, 49 bbls tar, 20 do benzine; R Robinson, 2 bbls oil; Guckenheimer & Bro, 100 H wine; J Keller, do do; D Wallace, 100 do; J Rhodes, 523 sacks barley; Hailman, R & Co, 24 springs; C Ihmsen & Son, 6 hhds cutlery, 2 bbls do.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—W W Wallace, 50 grind stones; Atwell & Co, 20 hlf bbls tobacco; R Robinson, 35 bxs cheese; J H Reynolds, 9 bxs cheese; J B Canfield, 38 bxs do; Whitmore & Co, 50 bds forks, 50 do hoes; S Ewart, 35 hlf barrels of fish; Hitchcock & Co, 100 barrels of potatoes; L H Voigt & Co, 219 do, 127 sacks; J Lindsay 49 barrels of whisky; Dorrington & Co, 324 sacks of oats; F Van Gordon, 102 sacks potatoes; C W Batchelor, 7,000 feet lumber; Gillespie & Co, 6,000 feet lumber; Godfrey & Co, 13 sacks rags; W P Beck, 13 bbls potatoes; Capt. Williams, 13 packages; H Gergwig, 100 bbls flour; A McHenry, 29 sacks potatoes; F J Orr, 597 tar buckets; C C Balsley, 57 boxes cheese; W F Steel, 110 cases matches; Simpson & Knox, 408 bags ship stuff and 325 sks corn; W B Hays & Co, 101 tcs lard and 120 bbls mess pork; Rea & Keil, 80 bbls flour; Graham & Thomas, 100 bbls flour.

Imports per Allegheny Valley Railroad.—Martin, O & B, 1 car iron; L V Lightcap, 1 car horses; Lyday & Co, 72 bbls refoi; Forsythe, Bro & Co, 134 do refoil; H C Pavitt, 25 sks oats.

Imports by the River.

The following is a list of the leading articles that have arrived at this port during the week:

Cotton, bales	996	Flour, bbls	4924
Tobacco, hhds	905	Pork, bbls	1199
Lard, kegs	452	Liquor, bbls	1178
Big iron, tons	1300	Blooms, pcs	446
Bacon, hhds	402	Bacon, tierces	713
Hides, green	542	Dry Fruit	1801
Clay, casks	61	Sand, bbls	320
Fire clay, bbls	191	Soap, bxs	50
Wheat, sacks	6055	Corn, sacks	1146

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville

PER EMMA GRAHAM.—7 bbls eggs, 1 tub tobacco, 400 bbls flour, 52 rolls leather, 4 hhds tobacco, 12 pkgs butter and eggs, Clark; & Co 1 sack, Cook, Pettit & Co; 146 sacks corn, J F Colvin & Co; 1 skiff, Cunningham; 3 bbls ale, Stephen Cannes; 1 do ale, John Mauser; 1 tub of eggs, J S Dilworth; 3 bbls molasses, J K Francis; 1 bx, B A Fahnestock; 1 do, H Childs & Co; 1 do, Logan & Gregg; 100 doz buckets, D M Edgerton; 3 cows, B A Cross; 1 bx, A Fulton & Son, 14 sks rags, C P Markle & Co; 1 lot chairs, Hadly & Rockershousen; 76 oil bbls, Woolbridge & Atwood; 6 pkgs leather, R H Hartly; 3 bbls eggs, E Heazelton; 4 hhds tobacco, Henry Boyd; 100 oil barrels, Ardesco Oil Co; 1 lot old iron, W P Eshey; 9 tubs cheese, B Jenny; 22 bbls apples, 12 packages merchandise, J M Osborne; 6 pkgs eggs, J Miller; 10 bbls eggs, 2 pkgs do, 44 sacks corn, 50 do potatoes, Fetzer & Armstrong; 31 sks corn, S L Voigt; 46 flour barrels, R T Kennedy & Bro; 95 bags shelled corn, Thos Bell; 328 sacks ear corn, 68 sacks meat, 49 bbls lard, Gwne:, 1 bbl eggs, L Tucker.

BLINN'S PATENT LAMP CHIMNEY CLEANER.—No more chimneys broken by cleaning—it cleans a chimney without washing, and is the only article in the market that cleans a chimney perfectly. For sale at the principal Lamp Stores and at the Lamp and Oil Store of

WELDON & KELLY, 164 Wood street,
mh22 Agents for the Manufacturers.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville,
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese,	Irwin	Elizabeth.
J. R. Gilmore	Jolly	Nashville.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Lawrence	Bradley	Cincinnati.
Prima Dona	Scott	Cincinnati.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were six feet seven inches water in the channel and falling slowly. The weather during the day was warm.

THE punctual steamer Emma Graham, Captain Ayers, leaves to-day at 4 p. m., for Zanesville and intermediate ports. This boat has fine accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE fine packet Arcola, Captain A. C. McCallum, Jr, leaves to-day for Cincinnati. Having changed hands at that point, Captain McCallum will hand her over to the new owners. She is one of the best boats of her class. Our best wishes attend her.

THE new steamer Cherokee, W. B. Dravo, is announced for St. Louis. This boat was built expressly for a packet between that port and this city. Captain Dravo is an officer of considerable experience; he knows what kind of a boat to build for the trade, and knows how to command one afterwards.

THE Fine Steamer, Ohio Valley, Capt. Johnson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has superior accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. We take pleasure in recommending her. Mr. Reppart, who has charge of the office, will see that the passengers are well cared for.

THE fine passenger steamer Nannie Byers, Captain A. Byers, leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat is one of the best of her class. Her officers are both clever and attentive. Her speed and accommodations are A No. 1. Captain Byen has our best wishes for success; he deserves it. Mr. Stonbraker, who has charge of the offices, comes to us well recommended. Passengers will be well cared for in this boat.

THE splendid passenger steamer Kenton, Captain Dunlap, leaves on Tuesday for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. The Kenton is one of the best boats in the trade, has excellent speed, superior accommodations, and careful and experienced officers. Capt. Dunlap is one of the best officers of our acquaintance. He is a thorough steamboatman and a clever gentleman. He has hosts of friends and deserves them all. He is ably assisted by Capt. Sharp Hemphill, one of nature's noblemen. We don't wonder at the popularity of the Kenton.

The new steamer Montana, Capt. Thockmorton, the splendid Missouri river packet will depart this day for that stream. This boat, during the past week, has been visited by a lage number of steamboat men and others. Her merits have been well canvassed, and there seems to be but one opinion among steamboat men who understand the navigation of that stream. If we were to relate a portion of the good things said concerning her general adaptation and other good qualities Capt. T. would have a just right to feel proud of his last production. The Captain has built boats at our city for the last twenty years. The Montana far surpasses them all in everything that pertains to a first-class Missouri packet. Our best wishes attend Capt. Thockmorton. The Clerk and part owner is Mr. J. E. Gofman, an old Pittsburgher, and one of the best clerks that can be found on any river. We have known him intimately for many years, and take pleasure in noticing his correct business habits and gentlemanly deportment. What he don't know about his department is not worth learning. May the largest success attend the Montana and her enterprising owners.

WHEELING.

STEAMBOAT LAUNCH.—The fine new steamer Burlington, built for Capt. J. J. Robinson, at the North Wheeling ship yard, was launched on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of several hundred people. It was a very pretty launch. Not the slightest accident or damage occurred. The Burlington, when finished, will be a magnificent craft. She is to be employed, we believe, in the Upper Mississippi and St. Louis trade.

CINCINNATI.

We condense the following from Sunday's *Enquirer*:

The river was receding very slowly, with 18 feet at the water works. The Cumberland is reported rising, with 6 feet on Harpeth Shoals. The following dispatch was received yesterday from Louisville, by Captain Jos. H. Williams, from Capt. Pink Varble:

LOUISVILLE, May 7.

There is 4 feet 9 inches on the Falls, and falling slowly.

The gentle Hubbs, from Pittsburgh; Emperor, from New Orleans; Aurora, from Louisville; Kate Robinson, from Pittsburgh; and Blue Wing, from Kentucky river, comprise the arrivals. The gentle Hubbs had a fair cargo of Pittsburgh manufactures. The Emperor brought up 118 hhds sugar, and considerable other freight.

The Major Anderson and Argonaut No. 2, for Pittsburgh; Bostona No. 2, for Marietta; Alice Dean, for Memphis; Blue Wing, for Kentucky river; C. T. Dumont, for Pomeroy, and Camella, for Nashville, comprise the departures.

The Alice Dean has had an excellent trip of freights and passengers. The Major Anderson and Blue Wing have only moderate cargoes.

The new steamer Cleona, Captain Bowles; the Lent Leoti, Captain Moore, and the Norman, Captain Smith, are announced to leave to-morrow evening for Nashville. These are all fine boats.

Mr. Alexander F. Powers is Clerk of the Cleona; and Mr. Daniel Moore is Clerk of the Lent Leoti, and Capt. Brown is Clerk of the Norman.

The Bostonia extended her trip to Louisville, taking down 500 mules for the Government.

The Norman has been chartered by the Government. She will be sent to Nashville forthwith with stores, &c.

The Melnotte left Nashville yesterday for this city with 100 tons scrap iron and 80 tons hides.

The Camelia, Jennie Hubbs, Kate Robinson and Empire City, from Pittsburgh; Aurora, from Louisville; Shamrock, from Nashville; and Golden Eagle, from Memphis, comprise the arrivals.

The Major Anderson returned to Pittsburgh with a fair trip of peopie and freight. The Argonaut No. 2 also departed for Pittsburgh with a full cargo.

The Camella, from Pittsburgh, passed down for Nashaille, with 325 tons of railrord iron, and seventy five tons freight. The iron is for government.

Capt. Beltshoover, having recovered from his recent severe illness, has arrived from Pittsburgh, and is sojourning at the Spencer. Capt. A. C. Gray, of the Northern Line of Upper Mississippi River packets, has also been spending a few days her.

The Lady Walton brought to this city the remains of pilot John Montague, who died of small-pox, several months since, on the gunboat Forest Rose. The remains were disinterred at Pawpaw Island, and on their arrival here taken in charge by the Pilots' Association, who will forward them home to the residence of his father, at Red House, on the Kanawha.

Captain G. W. Ebert contemplates launching his new side wheel steamer, Robert Burns, from Eversoll's yard on Tuesday next. We regret to announce that Capt. Andy Robinson, Jr., left the office of the Major Anderson before her departure for Pittsburgh on saturday, and took rooms at the Broadway Hotel, being too unwell to make the trip.

ST. LOUIS.

The Missouri river remains low, and falling, with no prospect of an improvement before June. A letter from Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri, says the Big Muddy broke up early, and is rising fast. Accounts say that plenty of snow has fallen in the mountains, and a good June rise may be confidently expected. The Effie Deans and Welcome, bound to Fort Benton, are reported laid up waiting for a rise in the river, there being but three and a half feet scant on the worst bars between St. Joseph and Omaha. The former was at Rush Bottom, and the latter at Rockport. The Effie Deans, in addition to the low water, had been obliged to put out her freight to repair damages, having had a hole knocked in her bottom.

The Upper Mississippi is falling all the way down, with 9 feet to Keokuk, and 4 feet on the rapids. Between St. Paul and Hastings the river is very low and difficult to navigate.

The Illinois is falling its entire length, but is still in fair navagable order.

The Cumberland is reported falling with about 4½ feet on Harpeth shoals.

There was a fair amount of business transacted at the wharf yesterday, with the usual number of arrivals and departures.

Rates of freight to New Orleans are as follows:

Whisky and alchohol	$3 50 ₰ barrel
Flour, apples, onions, potatoes	1 50 " "
Pork and beef	2 25 " "
Pound freight	75 ₰ hundred
Cattle horses and mules	15 00 " head.
Cabin passengers	50 00 " "

To Natchez and way points the rate is about twenty-five per cent. higher.

Missouri river business is tolerably active, with moderate freight offerings at 75c and $1 per hundred.

The Northern Line and Keokuk Packet company are doing a good business, their boats being well loaded both ways.

The name of the steamer Constitution has been changed to the City of Memphis, ner original name, by order of the Custom House. and in accordance with the late act of Congress, which forbids any boat changing her name under any pretence whatever. We understand the Hope will also be compelled to remove her original name, which was T. L. McGill.

BREAD UPON THE WATERS.—In 1862 Messrs. Z. & A. Bruin shipped from New York 100 barrels of flour, on speculation, consigned to a merchant in New Orleans. Months passed, and no account of the venture; the whole year of 1863 passed away, and still hearing nothing from it, it was passed to profit and loss account, under the impression that it had fallen into rebel hands. A few days since, however, an account of sales was received by the shippers, now in Cincinnati, from Matamoras, as follows:

100 barrels of flour at $12		$1,200 00
Charges freight from New Orleans	202 50	
Lightage over Matamoras bar	205 00	
Freight from mouth of river to Matamoras	117 00	
Charge at mouth of river	45 00	
Freight	6 25	
Labor	4 75	
Customhouse and city charges	107 94	
Storage	25 00	
Commission 27 per cent	30 00	803 44
		$396 56
Premium on gold 63		219 41
		$615 97
Deduct insurance, collection, etc		55 50
		$589 47

Though not a profitable speculation, the shippers feel happier over the receipts of the proceeds than over many more lucky enterprises.

PITTSBURGH SANITARY FAIR.—The following named Steamboats HAVE subscribed to the Steamboat Fund of Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair. All other boats subscribing will have their names added to the list:

Little Giant,	New York
Silver Cloud No.	Arcola
Alpha,	Camella
Minerva,	Paragon,
Charmer,	America
Leonidas,	Julia,
Damsel,	Nevada,
James R. Gilmore,	Armenia,
Westmoreland,	Argonaut No.
Vulcan,	Mercury,
Kate Robinson,	Kenton,
Starlight,	Leni Leoti,
Goody Friends,	Glide,
Rover,	M. S. Mepham,
Reserve,	Cherokee, (new.)
Ontario, (new.)	Roanoke, (new.)
Ohio Valley.	Lizzie Martin,
Jewess,	Silver Spray,
Louis,	Empire City,
Franklin	Golden Era,
Citizen,	Maggie Hays,
Gallatin,	Bertha.
Kate B. Porter,	Olive,
Ida Rees,	Echo No. 8,
Clara Poe,	Dolaware,

Capt. Wm. Dean, a new boat, not named.
*Capt. Anderson's new boat not yet launched. [apl6

PACKET STEAMERS,

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer **EMMA GRAHAM**, MONROE AYERS, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every **Tuesday, at 4 P. M.**, and Zanesville every **Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.** The new steamer **JULIA**, WM. COULSON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every **Saturday, at 4 P. M.**, and Zanesville every **Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.**

For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent,
Pittsburgh.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents,
no18 Zanesville, Ohio.

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packet.

THE regular Wheeling packet MINERVA, Capt. GORDEN, has resumed her old trade, making regular trips, leaving Pittsburgh every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Having been thoroughly repaired, she well deserves the patronage of the public generally.

JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
Wharf-boat below Mononga. Bridge.

EVANSVILLE AND ST. LOUIS PACKETS.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 4 P. M. The splendid passenger steamer KENTON, DULAP commander will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Evansville, Cairo, St. Lous, Galena and Dubuque.

ON TUESDAY, May 10, 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer NANNIE BYERS will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
my10 JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents.

For St. Louis, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Council Bluff and Sioux City.

ON THIS DAY, 10 inst. The new side wheel steamer MONTANA, THROCKMORTON, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK, or
may10 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

Cincinnati and Louisville Packets.

FOR CINCINNATI.

ON WEDNESDAY, May 11. The fine passenger steamer MAY